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Riots in Santo Domingo arresting a suspected looter during riots over price increases.

Dominican Republic Death Toll Is 43 in Rioting Over Food Price Increases

By Our Staff From Dispatches
SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic — One person was killed and 43 others injured in rioting over food price increases, according to the death toll to 43. Troops set up steel barricades to seal off the capital's burned and looted districts.

The country was mostly quiet Tuesday afternoon, one day after rioting that was the bloodiest since the nation's 1965 civil war. The country's ruling military government blamed the rioting on a conspiracy of the extreme right and left.

Heavily armed police and military troops maintained strict security while city centers began removing debris, broken glass and other debris.

Police reported that a man was killed Wednesday morning in Santo Domingo. Bursts of automatic weapons fire could be heard occasionally in the capital. Six sources, quoting reports outlying towns, told United Press International that at least 36 people had died in the violence. Six, including a policeman, were killed Monday, and hundreds have been injured.

More than 1,000 people reportedly have been arrested since the riots began Monday, including rightist and labor leaders.

In a statement late Tuesday, the Joint Chiefs of Staff declared their support for the government, adding that they had "total control over the violence in the nation."

"We pledge our unfaltering allegiance to the national government," the communiqué signed by the armed forces chiefs said.

In a two-hour nationwide radio address Tuesday, José Francisco Peña Gómez, secretary-general of the ruling Revolutionary Dominican Party, said the rioting "is a conspiracy by the extreme right aided by the desperate actions of the revolutionary left."

The conspiracy, he said, "had converted the safest streets in Latin America into a living hell of violence."

A government spokesman said the situation was "still being analyzed" by President Salvador Jorge Blanco, who has made no public statements since the riots began.

The rioting began after the government reached agreement with the International Monetary Fund for an extended credit of \$459 million. Most imports tripled in price and costs of domestic foodstuffs were raised as much as 80 percent

in what President Jorge Blanco said was a move to control "the national economic crisis."

A delegation from the IMF was scheduled to arrive Wednesday from Washington, and some feared its presence could touch off renewed rioting.

In Tuesday's violence, police and military troops fired on rioters or clubbed them with rifle butts.

Authorities shut down radio and television stations in Santo Domingo and in Santiago, the nation's second-largest city.

The Dominican Republic, which shares the island of Hispaniola with Haiti, was ruled by General Rafael Trujillo Molina for 31 years until his assassination in 1961. On April 24, 1965, civil war broke out over opposition to a military-appointed government.

President Lyndon B. Johnson sent U.S. marines to evacuate U.S. citizens and protect U.S. interests during a five-month insurrection that led to new elections in 1966.

President Jorge Blanco, who was elected 20 months ago, visited the United States from April 10 to 15. He met with President Ronald Reagan, who praised the development of democracy in the Dominican Republic.

(AP, UPI)

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The U.S. Navy is to begin a "coastal-surveillance exercise" in the Gulf of Fonseca this week in an effort to help Honduras and El Salvador stop the flow of munitions from Nicaragua to Salvadoran rebels, according to Pentagon officials.

The officials said Tuesday that two destroyers would be sent to the gulf, which is bordered by El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

El Salvador and Nicaragua are about 20 miles (32 kilometers) apart at the mouth of the gulf.

"It's obviously just part of the bigger picture," said a congressional source critical of U.S. policy in Central America. "But it is getting U.S. combatants in the middle of a gulf sided by three countries at war. You could say you're putting a ship in harm's way."

Pentagon officials who asked not to be identified said the maneuver would extend a pattern in which U.S. training exercises in the region have been planned to coincide with actual military goals.

Reagan administration officials have said that the Gulf of Fonseca is a primary route for secret arms shipments to Salvadoran rebels. Washington has been frustrated by Salvadoran inability, despite U.S. assistance, to interdict that traffic, which is now thought to be mostly ammunition.

The officials stressed that the navy destroyers will not participate in challenges of arms-bearing craft that may be encountered during the exercise. They said the U.S. ships might help identify those craft, but that the Honduran or Salvadoran navies would engage them.

The exercise, modest in size and duration by U.S. standards, is scheduled to last through May 5 and involve smaller ships from the Salvadoran and Honduran navies. At the same time, the much larger

U.S. Plans Patrols Off Nicaragua Coast To Stop Munitions

By Fred Hiatt

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Navy is to begin a "coastal-surveillance exercise" in the Gulf of Fonseca this week in an effort to help Honduras and El Salvador stop the flow of munitions from Nicaragua to Salvadoran rebels, according to Pentagon officials.

Ocean Venture '84, involving scores of U.S. ships and planes and 30,000 people, will be staged in the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico.

Since August the U.S. military has conducted a series of sea and land exercises in Central America intended to bolster the forces of Honduras and El Salvador and to intimidate the government of Nicaragua. Reagan administration officials have said.

The United States is supporting the government of El Salvador in its civil war against leftist insurgents, while the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is backing rebels attempting to overthrow the leftist government of Nicaragua.

U.S. marines operate a radar facility atop Tiger Island in the Gulf of Fonseca that can conduct surveillance in Honduras, Nicaragua and El Salvador. Although the facility was set up during U.S.-Honduran military exercises last year, officials have said that it is intended to monitor Nicaragua and help the Salvadorans interdict any arms shipments.

But U.S. officials have been frustrated by the lack of close cooperation between Honduras and El Salvador and by those countries' failure to apprehend arms traffickers.

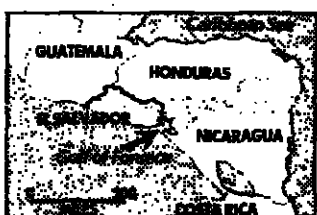
One source said that both countries' navies have been outfitted with U.S. radios "and they all speak Spanish, but beyond that we can't get them to talk to each other."

World Court Hearing Opens

Nicaragua asserted Tuesday that the United States had carried out "savage, brutal acts" to try to overthrow the government in Managua, and it asked the World Court to order an end to the U.S. effort. The Associated Press reported from The Hague.

In his opening statement at preliminary hearings on Nicaragua's case against the United States, Carlos Argüello, representing Nicaragua, contended that the U.S. government "flagrantly violated international law" by supporting rebel Nicaraguan forces based in neighboring Central American nations.

Nicaragua has asked the World Court, known officially as the International Court of Justice, to declare that the United States has



Karami Meets Gemayel, Calls for End to Chaos

By Our Staff From Dispatches
BEIRUT — Rashid Karami, the Lebanese leader who is expected to form a new cabinet in an attempt to end Lebanon's warring factions, met Wednesday with President Amin Gemayel amid sporadic fighting in Beirut.

Karami said after meeting Gemayel: "We have had enough of destruction, chaos and the time is ripe to put an end to these useless conflicts. Another offer to help end the war came from Walid Jumblat, leader of opposition Druze forces, who said in Paris on Tuesday that he was ready to end a government of national unity. He said he would work with Gemayel if it would help to end the war to the country."

Karami said he would work with Gemayel as saying it appeared that Karami, 62, would be named prime minister Thursday. He

would replace Shafiq al-Wazzan, whose resignation with his cabinet Feb. 5, Mr. Karami has been prime minister since 1983.

Mr. Karami, a pro-Syrian Sunni Muslim, flew by helicopter from his home in the northern port of Tripoli to meet with Mr. Gemayel, a Maronite Christian, at the presidential palace in the eastern Beirut suburb of Baabda.

Their talks coincided with renewed violence in Beirut after the deployment of a neutral observer force and creation of a buffer zone to separate Christian and Muslim militiamen.

"Sniping and sporadic shelling persisted throughout most of the morning despite the successful disengagement process," said the Voice of Lebanon, the radio station of the Christian Phalangist Party. The party is headed by Mr. Gemayel's father, Pierre.

"My talks with the president dealt with the whole situation and ways to salvage Lebanon," Mr. Karami said. "We say it frankly that it is a rather historic chance for us to salvage our country."

In summit talks last week with Syria's president, Hafez al-Assad, Mr. Gemayel agreed to form a new government aimed at giving the Muslim majority an equal share of power.

In his talks with Mr. Gemayel, Mr. Assad is reported to have insisted on expanding Muslim power in the government while keeping intact the constitutional framework, under which the president is a Maronite, the prime minister a Sunni Muslim and the speaker of parliament a Shiite Muslim.

While most political experts agreed that Mr. Karami's appointment was imminent, many also emphasized the difficulties he would face in forming a cabinet of national unity.

Mr. Jumblat's remarks were made in a French television interview shortly after talks in Paris with France's external relations minister, Claude Cheysson. Opposition sources in Beirut have said that Syria, which has been playing a major role in mediating in the conflict, favored Mr. Jumblat's participation in a cabinet, but that Mr. Jumblat would prefer to have a representative rather than serve himself.

Asked Wednesday if he was prepared to serve in such a government, he said: "If it was a condition for achieving peace or a truce, yes."

(UPI, Reuters)



President Ronald Reagan and his wife, Nancy, being entertained by children performing a native dance in Guam.

Russian to Go to China After Reagan's Visit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — China, on the eve of President Ronald Reagan's visit, announced Wednesday that a high-ranking Soviet official would come to Beijing next month for trade talks.

The Foreign Ministry announced that Ivan V. Arkhipov, a first deputy prime minister, would arrive in mid-May for talks that are expected to focus on expanding Chinese-Soviet trade and technical cooperation.

His visit has been planned for some time, and Western diplomats said the timing of the formal announcement appeared to be China's way of emphasizing that its improving relations with the United States did not indicate a Chinese alignment with one superpower over the other.

Mr. Reagan, after an overnight stop in Guam, will make the final six-hour leg of his trip to China on Thursday.

He will be met at the airport by Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, then will go directly to the Great Hall of the People for a meeting with President Li Xiangmin. Meetings with other Chinese officials, including Deng Xiaoping, China's paramount leader, will be held later in the week.

Sources quoted by United Press International said rooftop along the president's motorcade routes would be manned by troops with machine guns. The compound where Mr. Reagan will stay has been turned into a virtual fortress, they added.

"The president's security is assured," a senior Chinese official said. "He will be safe in China."

Mr. Reagan will give a banquet for Chinese leaders Saturday night, with imported American food, at the newly opened Great Wall Hotel. More than 150 frozen turkeys and 400 bottles of California wine have been flown in for the occasion, "an extravagance that the Chinese found hard to understand," an official said.

(UPI, AP)

U.S. Space Arms Chief Broadens Scope of Plan

By Walter Pincus

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The new director of the program to develop missile defenses in space has described a greatly broadened scope for President Ronald Reagan's original initiative, saying research will be aimed at protecting European allies from short-range Soviet missiles as well as protecting the United States against long-range attacks.

Lieutenant General James A. Abrahamson, in his first appearance on Capitol Hill in his new role, said Tuesday that research for the space-based defense system would include protection against Soviet "tactical and theater-range ballistic missiles aimed at Europe."

"Our concept of an 'effective' defense is one which protects our allies as well as the United States," he said.

General Abrahamson also said that deployment of the defense system would require modification of the 1972 treaty on anti-ballistic missile systems "with Soviet agreement" before any elements were deployed.

The treaty prohibits each side from deploying weapons in space, and it allows the protection from attack of only one site in each country.

His presentation drew critical questions from several members of the Senate Armed Services strategic subcommittee. Senator Jeff Bingaman, Democrat of New Mexico, later said he believed "the administration is still groping with exactly what they want the program to be."

Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, said that General Abrahamson had suggested goals "far beyond" those of any administration witness to appear before the panel.

General Abrahamson said that the United States and the Soviet Union must agree on limiting the number of offensive weapons before the system can work.

But Mr. Nunn questioned his argument that the United States and the Soviet Union would reduce their strategic offensive systems if the defensive system developed "sufficient effectiveness."

Senator William S. Cohen, Republican of Maine, said that a Pentagon study had found it more likely that the Soviet Union would build up offensive systems rather



A policeman guided an office worker up a ladder near St. James's Square in London on Wednesday. Employees of offices fronting on the square, where Libya's embassy is situated, have had to avoid main entrances to get to work.

Dutch Are Said to Favor 'Crisis-Only' Cruise Plan

By Fred Hiatt

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Dutch cabinet is leaning toward refusing to deploy NATO nuclear cruise missiles except during crises, a compromise that U.S. officials fear could unravel the NATO consensus to deploy medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, according to administration officials.

Dutch ministers are expected to take a formal stand on the issue in the next week or two. They have let it be known in Washington that they favor "crisis deployment" only. This would allow them to keep the missiles out of the Netherlands while still fulfilling their commitment to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

U.S. officials are known to believe that such a "compromise" would not, in fact, fulfill the Dutch commitment, but they have not responded formally to The Hague. Defense Secretary Caspar W.

Weinberger visited the Netherlands last month to tell Dutch officials that it is "vital" that they accept the full complement of 48 cruise missiles allotted to the Netherlands under a NATO plan.

[The assistant secretary of state for European affairs, Richard R. Burt, met Wednesday with NATO envoys in Brussels to discuss a study by the alliance on ways to improve East-West relations. United Press International reported from Brussels. A U.S. spokesman said the Dutch question was not raised in the talks.]

Leaders from other NATO countries, particularly the other basic countries of West Germany, Britain, Italy and Belgium, for months have urged the Dutch to accept their share of the missiles.

NATO agreed in 1979 to deploy 572 medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, all of which could reach the Soviet Union, in response to Soviet deployment of comparable SS-20 missiles pointing at Europe. Europe agreed to begin fielding the missiles in 1983 if arms-control talks with the Soviet Union failed to resolve the issue of theater nuclear weapons in the meantime.

Deployment began on schedule in West Germany and Britain in December, and the Soviet Union broke off negotiations in protest. The talks have not been resumed.

Deployment of the Pershing-2 missiles in West Germany and slower flying cruise missiles in Italy and Britain was preceded by large protest demonstrations. The Netherlands has been the scene of similar protests, and Dutch religious leaders have united in opposition as well.

The Dutch Parliament is sharply divided on deployment, with fewer than 20 votes said to be holding the balance, and the conservative coalition cabinet is split. The defense minister, Jacob de Ruijter, has taken no public position but privately is widely acknowledged to oppose deployment.

The cabinet has searched for a compromise that would allow it to say it has fulfilled its obligations to the alliance without causing the government to fall. Options included accepting fewer than 48 missiles or accepting all the missiles while

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Britain Expects To Expel About 200 Libyans

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Britain expects to expel about 200 Libyans by mid-night Sunday, including 20 to 30 people who are under siege in Libya's embassy, sources close to the situation said Wednesday.

In the House of Commons, assembled for the first time since Britain broke diplomatic ties with Libya on Sunday, angry legislators joined in expressions of outrage at the fatal shooting of a policeman outside the embassy on April 17. The British authorities say the shots, which also wounded 11 demonstrators, were fired from the building, known as the Libyan People's Bureau.

But Home Secretary Leon Brittan reiterated that under the 1961 Vienna diplomatic convention, there was no chance of apprehending the gunman, who was expected to leave the besieged embassy safely by the Sunday deadline imposed by the British government.

Mr. Brittan said that the Libyans' diplomatic immunity would expire with the deadline, a point contested by international lawyers.

He said that the British police would satisfy themselves that the Libyans were unarmed when the left. But Mr. Brittan acknowledged that the police would be powerless to search those with diplomatic status.

The home secretary also announced that Libyans would virtually be banned from entering Britain. They will be admitted if coming months "only in the most exceptional circumstances," he said.

The estimated 200 Libyans being deported include a maximum of 2 accredited diplomats, other nonaccredited Libyans believed to be in the embassy, their families and domestic staff members, sources told The Associated Press.

Witnesses saw a gunman inside the embassy firing at Libyan dissidents who were demonstrating outside and saw "smoke and flames coming from the barrel of the gun the head of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist branch said Wednesday.

"I believe the person or persons responsible for the shooting are still inside the bureau, and every effort is being made to identify them," Commander Bill Huelsby said at an inquiry into the death of the slain policewoman Yvonne Fletcher.

Seven Libyan students held at Heathrow Airport on Tuesday were still being questioned, and another 15 Libyans arriving on flight Wednesday were detained, a Home Office spokesman said.

Libya's cultural attaché at the embassy was allowed in for 48 hours to conclude his personal affairs, the spokesman said.

British officials said the gunfire that killed the 25-year-old policewoman came from a first-floor window of the embassy. Libyan officials at first said the embassy had acted in self-defense but later denied that anyone in the building had fired any shots.

A three-member Libyan team met Wednesday with British officials to plan the evacuation of the embassy. The team, sent to Britain on Tuesday by the Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Qadhafi, discussed the technicalities of the evacuation with officials from the Home Office and the Foreign Office, a British spokesman said.

British police said Wednesday that they had arrested a third member of a four-man Revolutionary Committee that has been running the mission since February. T. Man, Matooq Matooq, faces deportation.

Earlier this week, the authorities arrested and deported two other members of the committee. The fourth left Britain a week before the shooting. (AP, Reuters)

Delay in British Exodus

Libya stalled Wednesday on the departure date for British diplomats in Tripoli in the hope of winning a guarantee that the Libyans in the London embassy will be allowed to leave without harassment, Western diplomats said.

United Press International reported from Tripoli that British diplomats had hoped to leave Tripoli on Thursday, but Ali Abd Salam Turayki, Libya's foreign minister, demanded a simultaneous withdrawal of staff members from London and Tripoli.

"The Libyans prefer to keep a group of Britons here as a guarantee that the Libyan staff in London can leave without harassment," Western diplomats said.

Genscher Cancels Trip

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany was not going ahead with a planned trip to Libya because of the situation in London, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Wednesday. Reports from Bonn.

Tehran Envoy Declares Iran Is Ready To Safeguard Gulf Region's Borders

By David B. Ottaway
New York Times Service

KUWAIT — Iran's leading envoy to the Arab states of the Gulf says his government stands ready to sign a "collective declaration" guaranteeing the borders of all states in the region.

But Ali Shams Ardekani, Iran's ambassador to Kuwait, said the Arab Gulf states must stop seeking their security under "the American umbrella" or that of any other foreign power. They must also stop seeking sophisticated arms that

they will not be able to operate themselves "even three generations away," he said.

In an interview, Mr. Ardekani appeared conciliatory toward the Arab rulers. They have become more concerned about the Iran-Iraq war since terrorist bombings here in December that were linked by local and U.S. officials to Iran. Moreover, they fear that Iraq is weakening.

As a result, the smaller Arab Gulf states have increased their arms purchases, conducted joint maneuvers with the United States

and heightened internal security measures. In addition, Washington is reportedly seeking closer military cooperation with the Arabs.

"What we need," the Iranian ambassador said, "is a collective understanding and declaration that all the states in the region, irrespective of their size and regimes, should have recognized borders by all and their sovereignty and territorial integrity be honored and respected."

Mr. Ardekani said such a collective declaration could put an end to border disputes not only between Iran and Iraq, one of the principal causes of their war, but also between Iraq and Kuwait, South Yemen and Oman, and Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

He said a collective declaration on borders could slow the arms buildup in the region, lay the basis for the Gulf's demilitarization and eliminate the need for foreign alliances.

"Our insecurity comes when superpowers put their nose in our business," and when countries believe "that an American umbrella, or a French-British or Russian umbrella, could give you security," he said. "History shows that this doesn't give security. We have to have, each country, self-reliance, and we have to have collective self-reliance as well."

Mr. Ardekani said Iran did not have "any essential problem" with Saudi Arabia. "Our problems are with the schemes the United States is [imposing] on the states of the region," he said.

Before the triumph of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's Islamic revolution in 1979, the United States counted on Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi and an underlying U.S.-backed entente between him and the rulers of Saudi Arabia to keep the peace in the Gulf region.

With the revolution, the U.S. security plan collapsed. Many of Iran's leaders continue to call for the spread of their revolution.

The principal vehicle for new security arrangements has been the Gulf Cooperation Council. It was founded in 1981, eight months after the outbreak of the war. Oman alone among the six members has signed a formal agreement allowing the United States to build air and naval facilities for use by its forces in case of an emergency in the Gulf.

There are signs that Bahrain may also have quietly agreed to increase its military cooperation with the United States. Referring to that country, Mr. Ardekani said, "Iran cannot accept that a state with a 200,000 population invites in a superpower." Bahrain also has for many years allowed the U.S. Navy to lease several docks for its Gulf task force of about four ships.

Unease Over Dutch Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

giving up other nuclear weapons based in the Netherlands.

The "crisis deployment" option is the cabinet's latest and apparently most serious effort, one that does not even surface in discussions with Mr. Weinberger last month, officials said Tuesday.

U.S. officials think "crisis deployment" is tantamount to the Dutch abandoning their commitment and that such a decision could cause political problems in Belgium, which has not fielded any weapons, and the other three countries in the middle of deployment.

The officials also say that the proposal is unrealistic since rushing crisis missiles to the Netherlands in a crisis would almost certainly be seen as inflammatory.

At the same time, officials here are reluctant to be seen as exerting pressure on what Mr. Weinberger repeatedly has called an "internal decision" for the Dutch.



Food store employees in San Jose survey the damage.

Quake Damage Severe In Northern California

(Continued from Page 1)

MORGAN HILL, California — Police on Wednesday closed off areas damaged by a strong earthquake Tuesday in Northern California.

The earthquake, which measured 6.2 on the Richter scale, caused millions of dollars in damage to homes, office buildings and public works, but authorities said it caused only 21 minor injuries. The University of California Seismographic Station said the quake was centered on the Calaveras Fault, about 12 miles (19 kilometers) east of San Jose and 50 miles south of San Francisco.

Fifteen to 20 aftershocks measuring 3.0 to 4.0 occurred in the six hours after the quake, the Seismographic Station reported.

Although the main tremor was felt for hundreds of miles, damage was centered in Morgan Hill, about 10 miles south of San Jose. In a subdivision of luxury homes in Morgan Hill, 30 houses were damaged, several of them knocked completely off their foundations. Residents were barred from the structures, and police patrolled the area Wednesday.

The quake, felt as far away as western Nevada and Ventura, nearly 250 miles south, was the strongest on the Calaveras Fault since 1911, according to Bill Ellsworth, chief of the seismology branch of the U.S. Geological Survey in Menlo Park. It was the fourth quake measuring more than 6.0 in the San Francisco Bay area since the great earthquake of 1906.

U.S. Space Arms Chief Broadens Scope of Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

\$450 million from the request for next year. An aide to General Abrahamson told the senators Monday that the money cut came out of research for advanced early warning systems, surveillance of space assets and other technical developments with "broad applicability" to other parts of the space program.

General Abrahamson emphasized that the five-year, \$25-billion research program would not involve deployment of any systems but would enable the next president to make a decision on deployment "with the help of Congress."

■ **Anti-Missile System Report**

Wayne Biddle of The New York Times reported from Washington: A study by the congressional Office of Technology Assessment concludes that the prospect for success of a space-based anti-missile system was "so remote that it should not serve as the basis of public expectation or national policy."

The report, released Tuesday, was written by Ashton B. Carter, a research fellow at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Center for International Studies, did not represent a full-fledged assessment by the technology office but was a background paper to support a broader study of space weapons.

A technology office official said it was based on full access to classified information and studies performed for President Reagan.

The report was "extremely pessimistic" about the technical prognosis for a perfect or near-perfect defense able to destroy enemy missiles before they reached their targets. It also warned against possible Soviet countermeasures and said that such a system would not protect against other means of carrying nuclear weapons, such as bombers or cruise missiles.

"The wisdom of deploying less-than-perfect ballistic missile defenses remains controversial," the report said. Such defenses would still allow the Soviet Union to destroy the United States in a huge attack, it added, but might make the effectiveness of smaller strikes more questionable.

"In all cases, directed-energy weapons and other devices" needed to destroy strategic nuclear missiles "have not yet been built in the laboratory, much less in a form suitable" for a real system, the report said.

But it added that directed-energy weapons would probably be developed for other military purposes, even if they were never used for a space-based missile defense.

Senator Larry Pressler, Republican of South Dakota, who requested the study with Senator Paul E. Tsongas, Democrat of Massachusetts, said: "There is little or no hope that exotic beam weaponry will in the future eliminate the threat of nuclear weapons. It would be a national disaster if hundreds of billions or even a trillion dollars were spent in investigating technological dead ends."

Portuguese Celebrating 1974 Revolt Soares Confident On Austerity Plan

Reuters

LISBON — Portugal celebrated Wednesday the 10th anniversary of the revolution that restored democracy.

President Antonio Ramalho Eanes, flanked by Prime Minister Mario Soares and Marshal Antonio de Spínola, 74, a veteran of colonial wars who headed a military junta after the 1974 coup, watched an hour-long military parade down Lisbon's Avenida da Liberdade.

Mr. Soares said Tuesday night that he was confident that this year would mark the turning point in his government's drive for economic recovery. The government's austerity program, he said, was already bearing fruit and he was not alarmed at having to carry out unpleasant policies.

Portugal is going through its worst economic time since the revolution. There is widespread discontent over rising living costs and the government's tough measures.

The mood of the crowds lining the avenue was subdued. There were cheers for Mr. Eanes and a sprinkling of red carnations, symbol of the revolution that ended nearly 50 years of rightist dictatorship.

Festivities were marred by disagreements over how the day should have been organized.

Many leftists staged their own rally later in the day. Communist Party posters around the city bore the caption emblem, declaring that "April will live with the people," and emphasized the slogan, "Fascism — never again."

Both Mr. Soares and Mr. Eanes have explained their choice of Marshal Spínola as honorary president of official ceremonies by saying he was the symbol of the revolution.

The choice was attacked by the Communists, who accuse him of complicity in an abortive rightist counter-coup in March 1975. Marshal Spínola has vigorously denied the allegation.

Marshal Spínola's book "Portugal and the Future," in which he advocated a negotiated settlement of the colonial wars in Africa, is widely considered to have helped touch off the revolt by young military officers in 1974.

Legislators to Try To Cut Reagan's Request on Arms

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senate Democrats and a key Republican say they will try to cut President Ronald Reagan's military spending request in an effort to make larger cuts in U.S. budget deficits.

The pledge occurred Tuesday as the Senate began debating the Republican leadership's proposed reductions in military and domestic discretionary spending. These reductions, which would amount to \$58 billion over three years, are a central part of the three-year, \$144-billion deficit-reducing package the president supports.

Senator Lawrence Chiles of Florida, the ranking Democrat on the Budget Committee, and Senator William L. Armstrong of Colorado, a Republican on the committee, said that \$144 billion was not enough. Senator Chiles said he would move to save more on the military, and Senator Armstrong said he would support this and other efforts to cut both more military and domestic spending. The Senate has already approved \$47 billion in tax increases and \$23 billion in spending reductions.

President Joao Figueiredo has lobbied potential defectors from his party and proposed his own constitutional amendment in an attempt to blunt the opposition initiative. Deputies of his party said the president has warned that direct elections would bring in a leftist president and return Brazil to the conditions of March 1964, when the military deposed Joao Goulart, Brazil's last civilian leader.

IG Metall Members to Vote on Strike

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — West Germany's powerful metalworkers union ordered strike ballots Wednesday in two key industrial regions as a prelude to major industrial action in its battle for a shorter workweek.

The union's leader, Hans Meier, said after a six-hour meeting of the union executive of IG Metall, which has 2.5 million members, that voting would be held May 3-4 in North Rhine-Westphalia-Nordrhein, which includes the car-making area of Stuttgart, and May 6-9 in Hesse, which takes in the cities of Frankfurt and Kassel.

He said strikes could begin within days of the ballots. He said other regions would support the stoppages with token walkouts. Wednesday's meeting followed the collapse of two rounds of negotiations between the union and employers over the union's call for a cut in the workweek to 35 from 40 hours without loss of pay.

For the Record

The Polish government has denied a visa to the winner of the 1980 Nobel Peace Prize, Adolfo Pérez Esquivel of Argentina, a spokesman for the Latin American Peace and Justice Service said Wednesday in Buenos Aires. (Reuters)

Indian forces were placed on alert Wednesday as tension on the border with Bangladesh remained high after an exchange of fire between soldiers Tuesday, the Press Trust of India reported. (Reuters)

WORLD BRIEFS

Rumasa's Ex-Chief Held in Frankfurt

FRANKFURT (AP) — The former head of Rumasa, Spain's biggest private holding company, was arrested at Frankfurt Airport on Wednesday when he arrived from the United States, a state prosecutor said.

José María Ruiz-Mateos, 55, was seized by West German police acting on a Spanish police arrest warrant and was held awaiting a court's decision on extradition, according to the prosecutor, Gunther Mitscher. Mr. Ruiz-Mateos left Spain last year shortly after the government nationalized much of his \$3.5-billion empire.

Son of Robert Kennedy Found Dead

PALM BEACH, Florida (AP) — David Anthony Kennedy, 28, son of the late Senator Robert F. Kennedy, was found dead in his hotel room Wednesday, police said.

Mr. Kennedy had a history of drug problems, but police would not immediately say what caused the death, except that there was no evidence of foul play. Sergeant Henry Marchman of the Palm Beach police said a desk clerk found his body in a room of the Brazilian Court Hotel, where Mr. Kennedy had been staying alone.

U.S. Court Bars Bias in Custody Cases

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court, overturning a decision to remove a child from her white mother's custody because the woman married a black, ruled unanimously Wednesday that courts may not consider racial prejudice in child custody cases.

"The constitution cannot control such prejudices but neither can it tolerate them," the chief justice, Warren E. Burger, wrote for the court. The decision is a victory for Linda Sidioti Palmore of Seffner, Florida, who lost custody of her daughter Melanie, now 6, after she married Clarence Palmore, who is black.

2 Dissidents Charged in Yugoslavia

BELGRADE (Reuters) — Yugoslav authorities have begun criminal proceedings against two dissidents detained Friday with Milovan Djilas, a former vice president who is now a critic of the regime, a lawyer said Wednesday.

According to the lawyer, Srdjan Popovic, the proceedings on a charge of hostile propaganda have been opened against Dragomir Ulujic, a local radio assistant, and Miodrag Milic, a writer. If convicted, they could be imprisoned for up to 10 years. Mr. Ulujic and Mr. Milic are the only two of the group to be subjected to criminal proceedings.

Tass Reports Iraqi Criticism of U.S.

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Iraq and the Soviet Union on Wednesday condemned U.S. policies in the Middle East and the Gulf after talks in the Kremlin, according to Tass. The talks appeared to underline a revival of close relations between the two countries.

Iraq's first deputy prime minister, Taha Yassin Ramadan, and the Soviet prime minister, Nikolai A. Tikhonov, said that Washington's "adventurist policy" in the Middle East was the source of continuing tension there, the Tass news agency reported. Western diplomats said Mr. Ramadan's visit appeared to mark a resumption of warm political relations between Baghdad and Moscow after a period of strain.

D'Aubuisson Links Duarte to Killings

SAN SALVADOR (UPI) — Roberto D'Aubuisson, the rightist presidential candidate in El Salvador, has accused the Christian Democratic Party of his opponent, José Napoleón Duarte, of using leftist guerrillas to carry out political assassinations.

Mr. D'Aubuisson, in remarks published Tuesday in the newspaper El Mundo, also implied that Mr. Duarte was planning civil insurrection. "This man wants to relive 1972, when he called the people to attack the armed forces with rocks and clubs, but in that moment there was a feeble government that pardoned him," said Mr. D'Aubuisson, a former army major. "Today we are going to apply the law."

In the interview, Mr. D'Aubuisson defended newspaper advertisements implicating the Christian Democrats in the killings of eight members of his party, the Nationalist Republican Alliance, during a two-year period. "They pick somebody out and the guerrillas do the killing," Mr. D'Aubuisson said. "Yet there are incidents that have not been attributed to the rebels, which means that there are also green squads," he said, referring to Christian Democratic Party colors.

Brazil's Assembly Debates Direct Vote

BRASILIA (Reuters) — Parliament began a debate Wednesday on opposition demands that Brazilians be allowed to choose their next president in direct elections.

The opposition hopes to expunge from the constitution the provision that presidents be chosen by an electoral college, which was set up by the architects of the military coup in 1964. To gain the necessary two-thirds majority in both the lower house and senate to change the constitution, nearly 100 members of the ruling Social Democratic Party must vote for the opposition amendment.

President Joao Figueiredo has lobbied potential defectors from his party and proposed his own constitutional amendment in an attempt to blunt the opposition initiative. Deputies of his party said the president has warned that direct elections would bring in a leftist president and return Brazil to the conditions of March 1964, when the military deposed Joao Goulart, Brazil's last civilian leader.

IG Metall Members to Vote on Strike

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — West Germany's powerful metalworkers union ordered strike ballots Wednesday in two key industrial regions as a prelude to major industrial action in its battle for a shorter workweek.

The union's leader, Hans Meier, said after a six-hour meeting of the union executive of IG Metall, which has 2.5 million members, that voting would be held May 3-4 in North Rhine-Westphalia-Nordrhein, which includes the car-making area of Stuttgart, and May 6-9 in Hesse, which takes in the cities of Frankfurt and Kassel.

He said strikes could begin within days of the ballots. He said other regions would support the stoppages with token walkouts. Wednesday's meeting followed the collapse of two rounds of negotiations between the union and employers over the union's call for a cut in the workweek to 35 from 40 hours without loss of pay.

U.S. Plans New Patrols

(Continued from Page 1)

violated international law by aiding the rebels and by supervising the mining of Nicaraguan ports.

It also is seeking the payment of reparations for "damages to persons, property and the Nicaraguan economy" caused by the alleged U.S. actions.

On April 9, before Nicaragua's action to the World Court was filed, the U.S. State Department announced it would not recognize the court's jurisdiction in Central American matters for two years. Still, the United States is expected to argue its side Thursday.

"We have come to knock at the court's door," Mr. Arguello said, "searching not for armaments or troops to defend us, but for the moral support of the highest legal authority in the world."

Mr. Arguello is Nicaragua's ambassador to the Netherlands.

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Senator Gary Hart warms up with sit-ups before starting a day of campaigning in Ohio.

Hart Narrowly Wins Vermont Caucuses

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MONTPELIER, Vermont — Senator Gary Hart, who trounced his opponents in Vermont's abiding presidential primary last month, has won a much slimmer victory in the state's local caucuses.

With 158 of 195 communities reporting, or 81 percent, Mr. Hart won 49 percent of the local delegates to 33 percent for Walter F. Mondale and 16 percent for the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson. The rest were uncommitted.

The results virtually assured that Mr. Hart will win six of the state's delegates to the Democratic National Convention and Mr. Mondale 27, while Mr. Jackson would win none because of

his failure to attain the required 20 percent.

The allocation of three more delegates was uncertain pending final caucus results, although Mr. Hart was expected to retain his lead. Another four delegates are to be chosen under a separate process.

The latest United Press International count of delegate votes shows Mr. Mondale leading with 1,131, while Mr. Hart has 597, Mr. Jackson has 166 and another 322 are uncommitted. It takes 1,967 votes to win nomination at the convention in July.

In the state's March 6 primary, for which Mr. Hart and Mr. Mondale campaigned extensively, the Colorado senator won 71 percent of the vote to 20 percent for the former vice president. (AP, UP)

Black Faces Recall Vote in California As Foes Say He Lied About His Roots

By Richard C. Paddock

Los Angeles Times Service

STOCKTON, California — Mark Stebbins, a city councilman, has blue eyes and white parents, but last year he campaigned as a black and won election in a district populated predominantly by blacks and Hispanic people.

Ralph White, the millionaire bail bondsman whom Mr. Stebbins defeated, has started a campaign to recall Mr. Stebbins. Mr. White, who is black, contends that Mr. Stebbins tricked voters into electing him by lying about his race.

"The white boy said he was black, too," Mr. White said. "It's not a racist issue. He lied to my people and said he was something he wasn't."

The councilman's race has become the hottest political issue in this city about 50 miles (80 kilometers) northeast of San Francisco.

Mr. Stebbins says that he grew up believing he was white but realized after he moved to Stockton that he actually is black. He denies that his claim to be black is a lie or that it was motivated by political expediency.

"I have accepted myself and called myself, as I see it, what I am," he said. "My choice is my choice."

"I think he is black," said the Rev. Bob Hailey, president of the Stockton chapter of the Black American Political Association of California. "I've had people in my family the same hue as he is and they're still black."

But beyond the immediate campaign, Mr. White's allegation of racial fraud has raised the question of whether race is something people can choose for themselves.

Mr. Stebbins has a broad nose and curly brown hair, but his complexion is not dark. His driver's license lists his eye color as blue. And he acknowledges that his four sisters and his brother are white.

"He hints that one of his ancestors was a black who passed as white. But he refuses to produce any evidence supporting his claim. Birth certificates show that Mr. Stebbins' parents and his grandparents all were white."

The recall election is scheduled for May 8 and Mr. Stebbins could face a tougher race than last year. He won election with a 39-percent plurality, but to beat the recall he must capture more than 50 percent of the vote.

Mr. White and three other candidates are vying to replace Mr. Stebbins on the same ballot if the recall succeeds. Yet the real battle is be-

tween Mr. Stebbins and Mr. White, both 41.

The flamboyant Mr. White has managed to focus much of the attention on Mr. Stebbins' racial claim. But the issue is not entirely a racial one.

In the 1960s, Mr. White was the voice of black Stockton, an influential leader who organized boycotts and forced local companies to hire blacks. But after winning election to the city council in 1971, some blacks say, Mr. White turned his back on the black community.

"The guy doesn't want to admit that after 12 years he didn't do anything except for himself," said Mr. Hailey, a Baptist minister.

Mr. White still has his followers. Mr. Hailey acknowledged, because of his willingness to speak out for black people. "He has a few people who still believe in him because he has a way of saying things they won't say," the minister said.

Mr. White, who picked cotton in Texas in his childhood and later worked as a butcher in Stockton, became a rich man during his three terms on the council.

In 1979, he built a 27-room mansion next to a low-income housing project in Stockton. Guarded by an iron fence, the house has a tennis court and swimming pool, five fireplaces, and five bathrooms.

In addition to his bail bond business, Mr. White owns a nightclub, a small market, a commercial plaza and 32 pieces of residential property in Stockton, he said.

Mr. White first raised the issue of Mr. Stebbins' race when he questioned Mr. Stebbins at a meeting of the black political association during last year's campaign. Mr. Stebbins replied that he was "human," and then told the group he was black.

Mr. White relied heavily on the document during the campaign as he made his opponent's color a major issue. Mr. Stebbins was a white who put "vinegar in his hair" to make it curly, he said.

Mr. Stebbins said that Mr. White lost because "people recognized Ralph hadn't done things for the district that needed to be done."

After taking part in civil rights protests in San Francisco, Mr. Stebbins moved to Stockton in 1966 as a community volunteer with the South Stockton parish.



Mark Stebbins

Simply being black would not be enough to win election in the district, he argued, since Latinos outnumber blacks 46 percent to 37 percent. "If I was doing it to get elected, I should have said I'm Hispanic. My Spanish isn't that bad," he said.

Mondale Instructs Fund-Raising Panels to Disband

By George Lardner Jr.

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Walter F. Mondale, facing mounting criticism over his campaign's use of allegedly independent delegate committees, said Wednesday that he is asking his supporters to disband the committees through-

out the country and to drop efforts to elect more of them.

Mr. Mondale said that the Federal Election Commission from the 124 states that have been organized in the past four months suggest a striking degree of coordination between the committees and the Mondale campaign organization in Washington.

Mondale announced his decision in Chattanooga, Tennessee. He still felt that all the delegates committed to his campaign had fully accepted "with both the spirit and the letter" of federal election law, said the dispute was obscure and important issues in the campaign.

Mr. Mondale said last year that he would not accept any PAC money for his national campaign, but he has contended that he was powerless to stop such contributions to his delegate committees. On Monday, however, he called Lane Kirkland, president of the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations, and asked him to stop the flow of money to his delegate committees.

Murray Seeger, a spokesman for the AFL-CIO, said Wednesday that Mr. Kirkland had ordered the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Activities to discontinue its contributions to the Mondale campaign.

Education to discontinue their contributions to the Mondale groups. But Mr. Seeger said provisions in the AFL-CIO constitution guaranteeing the autonomy of about 100 member unions left Mr. Kirkland with "no authority" to make them stop.

Mr. Mondale said he had instructed his campaign manager, Robert Beckel, to send telegrams to Mr. Mondale's name to all Mondale delegate candidates, delegate committees and their treasurers and Mondale state campaign managers.

"I am asking all delegates to terminate any efforts under way to create delegate committees and to terminate existing committees for purposes of raising and expending funds on their own election campaigns," Mr. Mondale said in the telegram. "I took this step because I believe that the discussion of the technicalities related to federal election regulations was interfering with my ability to focus the Democratic Party's debate on the more critical issues facing our country."

Records filed with the Federal Election Commission show repeated transfers of money from a delegate committee in one state to com-

mittees in other states. They also show national campaign staffers shifting to delegate committee payrolls in states with coming primaries or caucuses.

The records are replete with instances of the ostensibly autonomous committees sending the commission registration statements made out in the same handwriting, mailed in envelopes apparently typed on the same typewriter and reporting joint spending at print shops far from their home bases.

Congress authorized independent delegate spending several years ago to foster grass-roots efforts by individuals seeking to go to their party's national convention.

But transcripts of election commission meetings in 1980 show that the commissioners felt strongly about preventing any such spending "in cooperation, consultation, or concert with, or at the request or suggestion of, a candidate, his authorized political committees, or their agents."

The reports at the Federal Election Commission also show that: Four delegate committees with addresses in Brooklyn and Staten Island all submitted statements of organization in what appears to be the same handwriting with the same New York bank as a depository, all made out on the same day and all mailed from Brooklyn on April 3, the day of the New York primary.

Two delegate committees in Texas, one ostensibly headquartered in San Antonio and one in Dallas, sent in registration forms April 2, in envelopes postmarked in Austin and apparently addressed by the same hand.

The Pennsylvania At-Large Delegate Committee gave \$8,500 to nine other Mondale delegate committees last month in a four-day period.

8 Guatemalan Troops Killed

United Press International

GUATEMALA CITY — Leftist guerrillas attacked a brigade of Guatemalan Army engineers in northern Guatemala, killing at least eight soldiers who were riding in a truck that detonated a land mine, an army spokesman said.

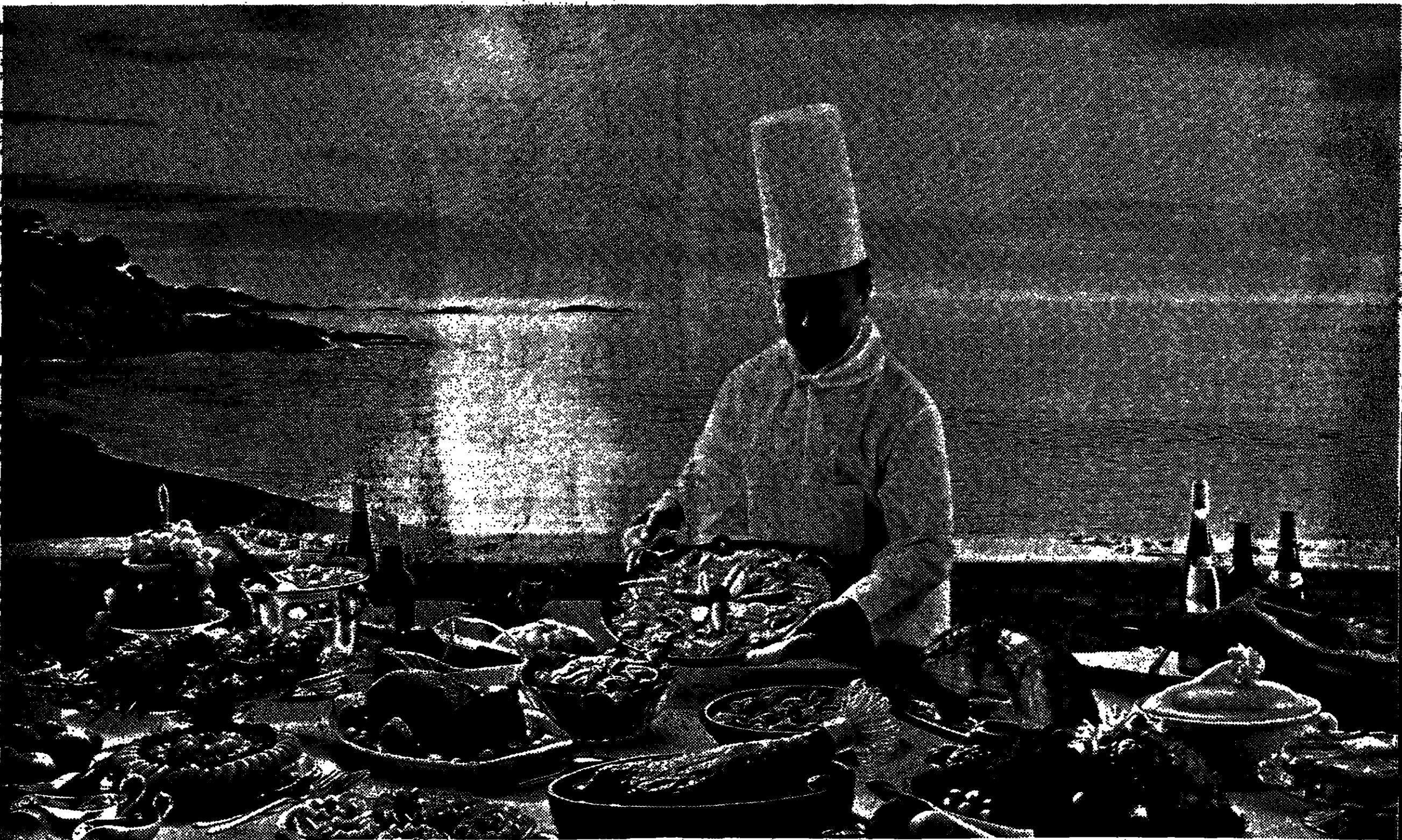
The rebels, in a statement issued by a support group in Mexico City, said 40 soldiers and two guerrillas were killed in Quiché province.

UN Chief Seeks Mideast Talks

United Press International

MADRID — The United Nations secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, on Wednesday told delegates in the Cortes, the Spanish parliament, that he still hoped for an international conference on the Middle East. It was the second day of his first official visit to Spain.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Roundabout Path to China

With symbolic aptness, President Reagan is approaching Beijing slowly and obliquely, by way of Hawaii and Guam. It took a considerable course correction for him to concede that China's friendship is worth the voyage. But what matters most is the result. A long and ugly debate is virtually ended. In the United States as in China, ideology has yielded to practical mutual interests.

Thirty-five years ago Republicans proclaimed that China was "lost" to the free world, and they blamed Democratic folly or treachery. Even when President Richard Nixon made peace with Maoist China in 1972, some Republicans felt betrayed. Their dissent redoubled when President Jimmy Carter normalized diplomatic relations and won approval for the Taiwan Relations Act of 1979.

That act ratified the clever ambiguity by which America preserved a practical tie with Taiwan. It accepts the claim of both Beijing and Taipei that there is only one China. Further relations with the "people of Taiwan," including even some arms sales, are therefore conducted through an "institute" rather than an embassy. But Washington continues to guarantee Taiwan's security and prosperity.

Even so, Mr. Reagan warned at the time that normalization could "prove disastrous, not only for Taiwan but for the United States." As a presidential candidate, he carelessly remarked that he guessed he really preferred

"official" relations with Taiwan. His running mate, George Bush, a former envoy to China, had to rush to Beijing to put out the fire.

All that is ancient history now. As president, Mr. Reagan has widened the path opened by his predecessors. Like them, he no doubt saw a strategic value in treating China as an anti-Soviet partner. But what may be turning a relationship of convenience into something stronger is China's quest to build a more normal society.

Deng Xiaoping, China's septuagenarian reformer, has held to an anti-Soviet line while also standing apart from the United States with the nonaligned Third World. At the same time he seeks to open China's windows to the world, dangles pragmatic peace overtures before Taiwan, and offers capitalist autonomy to a post-colonial Hong Kong. In a totalitarian society, an abrupt lurch back to Maoist orthodoxy is always possible. But as long as it lasts, the changed mood in China calls for a sympathetic American response.

Mr. Reagan's four days in China will give him an opportunity to strengthen a useful arrangement with practical gestures, like the agreement to permit American companies to help China develop nuclear power for peaceful uses. Not least, it will close a bitter chapter by signifying that America's China policy is now stable and dependable.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Good News About Crime

The FBI released some encouraging figures last week. Serious crimes are down significantly in America; the numbers for 1983 represent the sharpest drop since the bureau began keeping comparable statistics in 1960. In every region of the country and in every category of serious crime — murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft — there were dramatic declines.

The attorney general says that some of the 7-percent decline in reported crime is due to federal law enforcement efforts, and so it may be. In the last three years 1,000 new agents have joined the ranks of the FBI and the Drug Enforcement Administration. The federal law enforcement budget is up 50 percent, and a major effort has been mounted to combat organized crime and the drug traffic. The narcotics trade remains a priority problem, mainly because of the high volume of violent crime generated by addiction. Because these criminal enterprises are organized, international in scope and extremely profitable, the government must take the lead in fighting them.

However, most of the offenses on the FBI's list of serious crimes fall within the jurisdiction of state and local police forces, and no amount of federal effort will account for the statistical falloff in these areas. Demographics play the most important role. It is well known that most violent crimes are committed by men between the ages of 18 and 26. There have simply been

fewer of them in recent years, and the size of this cohort will continue to diminish.

Birthrates began to decline in the early 1960s. Men born before then are now past the dangerous years and have settled down to law-abiding useful lives — or, in some cases, to long prison terms. There are more 22-year-olds in the country than people of any other age: 4,451,724. The number at each age declines all the way down to the 15-year-olds — there are only 3,518,982 of them — before leveling off. So the prospects are good that crime figures will continue to decline for a number of years because there will be fewer potential criminals.

Two points should be kept in mind on these new statistics. First, they challenge the idea that hard times produce increased criminal activity. In the past three years America has seen some of the highest unemployment figures in modern times, while crime went down, not up. Second, there will be an unprecedented opportunity in the next 10 years to devote increased resources to the war on crime and problems of dealing with offenders.

Prison conditions and alternative sentencing for nonviolent offenders are two projects that need attention; control of the drug traffic and treatment and rehabilitation of addicts can use a larger share of law enforcement resources. Falling crime rates can make these innovations and budget shifts possible.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Light of Ansel Adams

It was, finally, the light — not simply the monumental face of the Half Dome at California's Yosemite Valley, or the great fact of Mount McKinley itself looming over Wonder Lake in his famous photograph, but the light that Ansel Adams saw, captured and presented to the world in thousands of masterful photographs. These photographs earned him fame and fortune and, more important, admiration and enduring respect.

He was an artist of the beautiful, in Hawthorne's phrase, and the source of his artistry lies in the light (and the reverence) with which he imbued the wild landscapes he so indefatigably photographed. The wonders of nature may speak for themselves, and the light is there

for all to see; but the essence of the artist lies in the vision that is uniquely his own. Mr. Adams' vision was luminous. Light emanates — gloriously, mysteriously — from those silent, unpeopled, unforgettable images.

There is no art without craft, and the meticulous craftsmanship of Ansel Adams, whose life was 82 years long, died with him on Sunday. But what he saw and seized and made uniquely his own — the single moment of a particular hour on one ordinary day — is now part of history, part of the record, part of our legacy because he made the ordinary extraordinary and caught it on a simple piece of light-sensitive paper.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Digging Deeper in Afghanistan

The Russians' spring offensive in the Panjshir Valley north of Kabul could prove to be one of the bloodiest campaigns of a cruel war. The Red Army apparently means business and is using some 20,000 troops, hundreds of tanks and helicopters, and, for the first time, heavy bombers. Afghan resistance groups could be in for a clobbering.

It is now beyond doubt that the war is becoming increasingly unpopular in the Soviet Union both with those conscripts used to make up a force of some 120,000 (some reports insist that the number has been significantly increased recently to about 200,000) and with

their families. It is not possible to give an accurate figure of Soviet dead, although the figure may well be about 5,000, with more than double that number wounded. But of late the Soviet press has reflected the poor morale of the occupation forces, and simply, the signs of war weariness.

There has been precious little evidence of Soviet readiness to negotiate a settlement to the war despite international condemnation and bitter opposition from the Afghan people. If anything, as the offensive demonstrates, the Soviet leadership is digging deeper into its Afghan bunker.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

FROM OUR APRIL 26 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Young Turks Press Attack
CONSTANTINOPLE — At the request of General Sherif Pasha commanding the Young Turk army, the Council of Ministers has just decided to proclaim a state of siege in the city. The three thousand men of the garrison of Yildiz Kiosk, who left their barracks and went to the hills in the direction of Therapia, surrendered this morning (April 25), as did the whole garrison of Yildiz Kiosk. These troops were at once disarmed. The Sultan remains in his palace with the hundred soldiers who form his personal guard. The Selamieh barracks in Scutari, on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, of which the garrison, three thousand strong, refused to capitulate and threatened to bombard Pera, is at present surrounded. Its surrender is certain.

1934: U.S. Fleet Anchors in Caribbean
ON BOARD USS CALIFORNIA — The United States battle fleet of 110 warships anchored in the Atlantic tonight (April 25) off Panama, after completing passage through the canal in 47 hours, an all-time record for movement of ships through the waterway. Transfer of the fleet from the Pacific to the Atlantic was the last moment made a problem in maneuvers to determine the speed with which the fleet could be moved from one coast to the other in time of war. Originally, it was planned to make the transfer in 14 days. The fleet will remain in Panama waters until May 4 and then participate in a war game in the Caribbean, in which a phantom "enemy" is supposed to have challenged American naval hegemony in those waters, threatening the Panama Canal.

Signs of Chinese Independence Are Real

By Harry Harding

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's visit to China this week reflects the fact that Chinese-American relations are no longer as contentious as they were in 1982 and early 1983. Leaders of both countries have come to realize that their relationship is too important to be allowed to degenerate into bickering and confrontation.

But does that mean the two countries have returned to the heady days of 1979-80, when their leaders spoke of a "united front" linking China and the West in a struggle against Soviet expansionism?

Some observers think they have. They discount China's assertions of an independent foreign policy as little more than rhetorical posturing. These analysts hold that China still needs close strategic ties with Washington to offset the growing Soviet military presence along the Chinese-Soviet frontier, and that China is now linked inextricably to the international economic system dominated by the United States.

They believe that General Secretary Hu Yaobang's insistence that China "never attaches itself to any big power or group of powers" is designed to mollify critics, both inside China and in the Third World, who oppose Beijing's continued alignment with the United States.

Such an analysis, however, is mistaken. It fails to appreciate China's desire for national independence and its reluctance to become too closely tied to any larger power, both of which are deeply rooted in China's troubled relations with the West over the last century and a half. It also overlooks the differences between China and the United States over Taiwan and trade — differences that are unlikely to be resolved soon.

Most important, that analysis ignores the fact that Beijing's percep-

tion of the international balance of power has changed significantly since the late 1970s. No longer is China convinced that the Soviet Union is able to undertake a global strategic offensive. Rather, Beijing sees Moscow bogged down in quagmires at home and in Eastern Europe, Afghanistan and Southeast Asia. It also sees signs of U.S. resurgence, as reflected in the military buildup undertaken by the Reagan administration.

In the Chinese analysis, the geopolitical relationship between the

two superpowers is now stalemated, giving Beijing greater opportunities to reassert its independence from the United States. Moreover, China predicts an increasingly multipolar world, in which both Moscow and Washington are losing their ability to control events.

Thus, the signs of independence in Chinese foreign policy are real. Beijing will persist in criticizing American "hegemonism" in the Third World. It will continue to restrict the activity of Western journalists and scholars in China, and to

emphasize in its press the negative features of American society.

Above all, China will maintain its current dialogue with the Soviet Union. This will lead in all probability to further increases in exchanges, trade and diplomatic contacts between the two countries. Chinese leaders believe that better relations with Moscow are an effective way of reducing tensions along the Chinese-Soviet border, avoiding involvement in a U.S.-Soviet confrontation and acquiring the technology to modernize the factories imported from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe in the 1950s.

But independence does not necessarily mean equidistance. In the absence of unlikely policy changes inside China and American mismanagement of relations with Beijing, China will remain, by its own account, closer to the United States than to the Soviet Union.

It may try to limit its economic and cultural relations with the West, but it will not break them altogether. It will refrain from forging a close strategic alignment with the United States, but will continue diplomatic dialogue with Washington, attempt to find points of agreement on major global and regional issues, and may even buy some American weapons.

The most likely future for Chinese-American relations is that the two countries will not form the close partnership that was the dream of the late 1970s. But there are alternatives other than a return to the enmity of the 1950s. Americans must learn to accept and respect an independent China. The relationship, complex and ambiguous as it may be, can be beneficial to both sides.

The writer, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, contributed this view to the Los Angeles Times.

A Difficult Market to Tap

IT HAS BEEN obvious since President Richard Nixon reopened relations with China in 1972 that the mainland, with its population of one billion souls and as yet untapped natural resources in oil, coal and other materials, is a huge market begging to be tapped.

But some caution is in order. First of all, it is difficult to know how to gauge the ultimate success of Deng Xiaoping's radical, market-oriented reforms, because of the still-strong opposition from the political center in China.

Second, China — as Mr. Deng reminds us — is a poor, backward nation. There is a naive U.S. assessment of how quickly China can develop its potential. But on energy, for example, the World Bank says "future prospects are uncertain."

Third, there is reason to wonder about the U.S. commitment to a new relationship with China. The Reagan administration has such a dislike for government-to-government dealings, and blind faith in the private sector — even where there is none — that it may not be able to help China achieve all that it would like.

The first thing that Mr. Deng will ask, one of Mr. Reagan's most influential economic advisers admits, is, "How much economic assistance will you give us?" And the simple answer, the Reagan official said, is "None, because we will be relying on our private sector to do this. We don't have any... agency of government that I know of that can make international loans at reduced interest rates."

China now has about 9 percent of the U.S. textile market, an administration source said, "and at the current moment, they have to learn to be satisfied with that." Except for simple electronic items and cheap shoes, there is little else they can sell the United States. Offshore oil? Coal? That is a long way off.

—Hobart Rowen in The Washington Post.

Will Europe Lose as U.S. Looks West?

By Dominique Moisi

PARIS — Is the Pacific becoming the Mediterranean? Will the 21st century? Will the United States shift, the center of gravity of its foreign policy away from a decaying Europe toward this emerging center of power?

For the political analyst, it is always difficult to distinguish between historical trends and tendencies. Europeans may be justified in their fears that Western Europe will fall farther and farther behind America and Japan in the technological race. But even if such a lag occurs, it does not necessarily imply that the Pacific will replace Western Europe as a world historical center and as an American priority.

Such a strictly economic view of history does not stand up to scrutiny. The historical role of Western Europe and the weight of the West was based on a cultural unity, first reinforced by a common religious faith, Christianity, and then by the spirit of capitalism. Economic power was not dissociated from military might and cultural influence. No similar common ground exists in the Pacific.

Not only is the disparity between California and Asia enormous, but the Asian countries themselves are extremely heterogeneous. Buddhism did not and could not play the same unifying political role in the Pacific as did Christianity in Europe and America. Economic power is dissociated from military



power, except in the American case, and Japan is not about to return to its former status as a military giant.

The prospect of a strategic shift of U.S. priorities away from Europe to the Pacific — though sometimes used by Americans to awaken the Europeans on defense issues — lacks credibility. The cultural, historical, even passionate links between Western Europe and the United States cannot be duplicated elsewhere, even if the ties that existed after World War II are slowly eroding with the coming of new generations on both sides of the Atlantic. Asia cannot become by a magic stroke America's mother.

More concrete geostrategic considerations reinforce these crucial cultural and historical aspects. Even if Western Europe is no longer the center of power it was, and even if it were in an accelerating process of decay — something which is far from proven, given its commercial might — it still is the essential stake of the East-West competition. Were Western Europe to become Finlandized, neutralized or, even worse, conquered, the world balance of power would tilt toward the Soviet empire. The strategic, political and psychological blow to the United States would be immense.

For West Europeans who want to

be at least a key actor in their own history, it is not enough to exist as an essential strategic stake in the world balance.

But the Europeans, to be taken seriously by others, must start by taking themselves seriously. Pervasive cynicism and pessimism can lead nowhere. If the Pacific cannot become what Europe once was, Europe can, paradoxically, become the heir of its own past if it surmounts its self-deprecation.

The writer, associate director of the Institut Français des Relations Internationales, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Grenada — From Spice Island to Coney Island

By Stanley Karnow

ST. GEORGES, Grenada — Six months after American military forces landed here, this lovely little Caribbean island is again being invaded. The intruders this time are U.S. developers, determined to make Grenada a profitable tourist spot.

Most Grenadians welcomed the first invasion, which ousted a hard-line leftist regime linked to Cuba and the Soviet Union. But those I have talked with in recent days are less than enthusiastic about the current wave of Americans, whom they refer to as carpetbaggers.

Their fear is that tiny Grenada will lose its pristine charm as the outside contractors build huge hotels and perhaps even a casino to attract cheap package tourists. They have every reason to be concerned.

The key to the future here is a 10,000-foot runway built by Cuba for the previous Grenadian government. The airport is due to start operations in the fall, after navigational equipment is installed and its terminal

buildings and roads are finished. The United States is contributing half of the \$40 million needed to complete the project, with the rest coming from Britain, Canada and other sources. The airport promises to transform Grenada drastically.

At the moment, there are fewer than 600 hotel rooms on the island, hardly enough to accommodate the passengers from two jumbo jets. So, to make the airport a worthwhile venture, Grenada will have to experience a building spree.

Nobody here wants to see skyscrapers of the kind that blight many other places in the Caribbean. But it is difficult to imagine that such development can be avoided.

The Reagan administration is seeking a big aid program for Grenada that may amount to more than the island can absorb.

The aid would equal \$360 per each of the 100,000 inhabitants, or about

half the island's per capita income.

This means that Grenada, whose earnings come from spice exports and a modest tourist trade, could become a Caribbean version of Coney Island — a horrendous prospect.

I would not deny to the Grenadians a chance for prosperity. But here, as in other underdeveloped areas, a heavy infusion of investment can be disruptive.

Much will depend on Grenada's eventual political composition, which should be determined after elections late this year. The island has had a caretaker administration since the U.S. intervention last October.

The radical leaders who ruled until then are in jail here, awaiting trial for the assassination of former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and some of his associates. But leftist sentiment on the island has not disappeared.

Unemployment is endemic, especially among young Grenadians,

many of whom may boycott the elections. Given the American presence here, however, it is unlikely that the leftists can resist themselves.

It seems probable that Grenada will get a middle-of-the-road government, headed by someone like Herbert Blaize, who was prime minister before the island gained its independence from Britain in 1974.

Speaking in New York the other day, Mr. Blaize expressed the hope that the 300 U.S. soldiers still stationed here would remain until Grenada becomes politically stable. That, I believe, reflects the opinion of the Reagan administration.

The U.S. troops are scattered around the island to provide security. They are likely to stay on Grenada for at least another year.

In effect, Grenada has become President Reagan's baby — which appears to suit the Grenadians even though American developers may move in to spoil the island.

Tribune and Register Syndicate.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A German Computer Gap

In response to the report "The Technology Gap Has Become More Serious" (in the April 3 special report on German technology):

The central point is that almost all computer sales in West Germany have been of machines designed elsewhere. Siemens, despite decades of support from the government and now the European Community, sells computers designed by Fujitsu. BASF sells machines designed by Hitachi. IBM does much development in West Germany, and some research, but the goals are set in the United States.

Yes, computer sales are high in West Germany, as are sales of software, chips and the rest. But, as national and regional governments are

slowly realizing, it is the Americans and the Japanese who call the tune.

H.R.J. GROSCH,
Mies, Switzerland.

Crossed Words

I should like to draw your attention to two irritating errors in your recent crossword puzzles.

1. Clue given: Highlander's headgear. Answer: Tam.

A Highlander's headgear is either a glengarry or a balmoral but not a tam. Tam is short for tam o' shanter, a round cap worn by plowmen or shepherds and immortalized by Burns.

2. Clue given: Tartan pattern. Answer: Argyle.

The Argyle tartan is the tartan of Clan Campbell and of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. Argyle is the

name of the chief of the Clan Campbell, the Duke of Argyll and also of the county of Argyll in Scotland. Argyle is a misnomer for a diamond-shaped pattern used in knitting.

JEAN B.S. MONTGOMERIE,
Helsburgh, Scotland.

On Mark Clark

Regarding the obituary of General Mark Clark (April 18):

I was shocked to read this rendering of General Clark's life. No mention is made of his handling of the Allied landing in Africa in 1942 that led to regrettable and useless bloodshed on the French and American sides. On the other hand, the account mentions all nationalities concerned and yet does not say a word about the French forces that played an impor-

tant part in the battles for Cassino and Rome. Very curious.

M.C. GAUTIER-AUDINET,
Hyeres, France.

Shultz and Timor

I've always understood that the difference between English and American humor was roughly that where we favor the absurd, Americans favor the satirical. Now I see your little report (April 9) saying that access for international relief agencies to East Timor. Well, congratulations to you for the satirical and satire. Imagine the secretary of state caring about the East Timorese.

ROBERT I.L. HODGKIN,
Middlesex, England.

Thatcher Is Right on Qadhafi

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Margaret Thatcher's is probably the only realistic answer to Moammar Qadhafi. The terrorism he practices is not so strange or modern as some may think, and he will pass. To identify him with vast plans of international destabilization is to give him too much importance. He nonetheless must be dealt with in the short run, and isolation and containment are the best way.

Colonel Qadhafi, like Ayatollah Khomeini in Iran, is a modern case of aggressive and xenophobic Islamic messianism, with antecedents in the Senussi movement in Cyrenaica, and in Persian Shiism. A clasp of modern ideology has been added in Libya's case, picked up from Third World socialism, and the whole is fueled by the colonel's megalomania.

It is also a mistake to see the situation as worse now than it has been before. The machine-gunning from the embassy in London was certainly something new, but Colonel Qadhafi has in the past made a great deal more trouble for his neighbors — Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt and Chad — than he has ever done for Europeans or Americans. France, of the Europeans, has the one really serious problem, being committed to support a feeble government in Chad, half of which country Libya controls.

Libya's terrorism in the West must be placed within a perspective of things known and survived before.

It is a mistake of the gap of comprehension that dialogue with men like this is all but futile, and reprisals, meant to teach lessons or compel changes in conduct, ordinarily are useless. Terrorist actions of the Libyan kind do not take place within a nexus of cost-reward calculations such as Washington or London are accustomed to make.

There is, after all, every reason to think that the perceptual framework of Colonel Qadhafi is one in which machine-gunning a London policeman, as well as dissident Libyans, and arranging for all this to be taped for television are a logical part of a rational whole. My means are sane, my motives and object mad, said Melville's Captain Ahab.

The American government has announced that terrorism will no longer find more passive resistance from the United States. State-sponsored terrorism is really a form of warfare, Secretary of State George Shultz said recently. It is a weapon of unconventional war against democratic societies, taking advantage of the openness of these societies. The State Department says that means of active defense are being sought, methods for pre-empting attacks. That is the kind of thinking that is going on now.

The thinking is going on, but it is hard to believe that the results will be very useful. A State Department official says that assassinations and attacks on terrorist headquarters are ruled out. What is left?

It is exactly our problem that the most effective way to deal with terrorists is to become a terrorist. That works to a point. But then you have become indistinguishable from the terrorists. You have met the enemy and you are theirs.

Mr. Shultz said in a speech to the Trilateral Commission at the beginning of this month that there is a danger that it become established that terrorism works. Where has it worked? Britain is not knocking under to Libyan intimidation. What drove the United States out of Lebanon was not Libyan or Iranian-backed terrorism but the collapse of the political assumptions that underlay the mandate commitment there.

Terrorism is not always the legitimate for something more serious. It is the weapon of the weak. It is employed by governments or groups that have no better way of enforcing demands and claims.

Mrs. Thatcher has made the right choice by breaking relations. The other West European countries would do well to join her. Unofficial relations should be reduced to the minimum. Libya has oil to sell and financial interests in the West, as well as a need for Western goods, but there will be people on both sides who will go on handling the matter pragmatically. They will assess their own risks. The United States broke relations long ago and relentlessly criticized Colonel Qadhafi, but the colonel continues to sell the United States his oil.

It is an imprudent policy to elevate men such as Colonel Qadhafi to peaks of governmental outrage and international attention, forcing well-publicized State Department task forces to think about them. It rewards their extravagance, inviting more. They are not that important.

Colonel Qadhafi's promised revenge upon Britain will be to open Irish Republican Army offices in all Libyan cities. Pity the IRA militants who will have to man them.

The incidents of terrorism for which Libya — and Iran — have been responsible are tragedies for those who are their victims. They are also of slight consequence. Contemporary life is full of risks. Murders take place every Saturday night for motives no better than Colonel Qadhafi's. Even the U.S. Marine Corps and French paratroop victims of terrorism in Lebanon were no more than might have died in a plane crash.

Colonel Qadhafi is simply one of the incidental hazards of existence in the late 20th century.

International Herald Tribune

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Robert Maxwell, left, and Roland Rowland after their meeting on the sale of The Observer.

5 Directors Accuse Observer's Owner Of Interfering in News Presentation

New York Times Service
LONDON — The five independent directors of The Observer have accused the paper's owner of "improper and unwarranted interference in the presentation of news and the expression of opinion."

Lorho, the conglomerate that owns the paper, rejected the criticism Tuesday and said it had "never inhibited or prevented the editor from publishing whatever he saw fit."

Last week, Roland Rowland, the

article about Zimbabwe that Mr. Rowland described as "sensational" and "wrong."

Mr. Rowland, who in recent days has renewed threats to sell the paper, met Tuesday with Robert Maxwell, a printing and publishing executive, to discuss a sale. But no agreement was reached and neither man would disclose how large a sum was under discussion. The Observer is reportedly losing more than \$1 million (about £700,000) a year.

In an interview Tuesday night, Mr. Maxwell, who has been seeking a major Fleet Street publication for

a number of years, described Mr. Treford as "an excellent journalist" whom he would retain as editor if he bought the paper. He also said he would hope to retain the five independent directors, who were appointed by the government according to monopoly laws as a condition of Lorho's acquisition of the paper three years ago.

But Mr. Maxwell said Mr. Treford would be expected to "take the line" of economic viability and to refrain from repetitions of what he called "The Observer's vendetta" against Mark Thatcher. The Observer has reported that Mr. Thatcher, the son of the prime minister, used his mother's influence to get contracts for his construction company in the Middle East.

Mr. Maxwell also said he would expect the independent directors to protect him from the editor as well as protecting the editor from him. Mr. Treford "should not believe that he would have power without limit," Mr. Maxwell continued.

The independent directors issued their statement after meeting with Mr. Rowland and other Lorho directors, with Mr. Treford and with representatives of the journalists' union at the newspaper.

"Not surprisingly," they said, "these have not resolved the dispute" over Mr. Treford's article this month regarding alleged Zimabwe government atrocities in Matabeleland in southern Zimbabwe. Lorho has extensive investments in Zimbabwe.

The independent directors gave their "full support" to Mr. Treford and said "he has vigorously maintained his editorial freedom and defended his professional integrity."

By finding that there had been "improper and unwarranted interference" at the newspaper, the independent directors implicitly accused Mr. Rowland and his company of violating the terms set by the government for the 1981 acquisition.

The terms provided in part that the editor should not be subject to "any restraint or inhibition in expressing opinion or in reporting news that might directly or indirectly conflict with the opinion or interests of the proprietor."

Afghan Rebel Denies Report Of Surrender Guerrilla Leader Sees Possibility of Pullback

The Associated Press
ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — An Afghan resistance leader based in Pakistan did not rule out Wednesday the possibility that his forces made a withdrawal from a rebel stronghold in the Panjshir Valley, now besieged by Soviet and Afghan troops.

But he said a report that guerrillas had already capitulated was "an absolute lie."

Burhannuddin Rabbani said he had no fresh information on the latest Soviet offensive against the Panjshir. He said he was waiting for his "runners" to bring him new details of the fighting, which began last weekend.

Mr. Rabbani, head of the Jamiat-i-Islami, a fundamentalist guerrilla group, said in a telephone interview that withdrawal of his estimated 4,000 fighters from the Panjshir made good military sense.

"We could lure the Russians in by withdrawing to hilltop hideouts and to adjacent valleys," he said. "Once they are on the valley floor we could counterattack."

The Soviet forces, which by resistance estimates number 20,000, opened the offensive with high-altitude bombing while troops massed at the entrance to the valley, according to Western diplomatic reports received here.

The Panjshir is a 70-mile (113-kilometer) long valley north of the Afghan capital Kabul, which has served as a symbol of resistance to the Soviet-installed regime headed by President Babrak Karmal.

A yearlong truce between the Moslem insurgents and the Afghan regime expired in January.

Since then the rebel commander in the Panjshir, Ahmad Shah Massoud, reportedly has been strengthening his positions and increasing his stocks of weapons while arranging the evacuation of civilians from the area. Mr. Massoud is generally considered the country's most popular guerrilla leader.

Indonesia Reasserting Itself Politically Shift Reflects Strength as a Heavily Populated Nation and an Oil Producer

By Robert Trumbull
New York Times Service

JAKARTA — After more than 15 years of low-key diplomacy, a conservative, quietly pro-Western Indonesia is again asserting its leverage in international politics, reflecting the country's strength as a leading oil producer and the world's fifth most populous country.

Breaking away from the retiring posture it assumed after the overthrow of President Sukarno in 1967, Indonesia is playing a prime role in Southeast Asia. It is also feeling its way into more distant fields, notably the Middle East and Communist capitals.

Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja has been leading efforts toward negotiations to settle the war in Cambodia, a proxy battle between the Soviet Union and China that has kept Southeast Asia on edge. Mainly on this mission, but with other concerns as well, Mr. Mochtar has just returned from the first visit to Moscow in 10 years by an Indonesian foreign minister. He also has traveled extensively in Africa and to the independent island states in the South Pacific.

Soviet Opposes Change in Global Civil Air Code

The Associated Press
MONTREAL — The Soviet Union is opposing proposals to ban the use of military force against intruding civil aircraft, saying there is "no urgent need" to amend international law.

The Soviet deputy minister of civil aviation, Mikhail A. Timofeyev, said at a meeting of the United Nations International Civil Aviation Organization on Tuesday that the 1944 Chicago Convention, which established rules for the skies, "has well stood the test of experience and years of practical implementation."

The extraordinary assembly of the 152-member organization, which opened Tuesday and is to last three weeks, was called at the urging of France in response to the downing of a Korean passenger jet by Soviet fighter planes in September.

France is co-sponsor with Austria of a proposed amendment to require all countries "to refrain from resorting to the use of force" against civilian planes, and if such a plane is intercepted "not to endanger the safety and lives of persons on board."

The Korean Air Lines Boeing 747, which the Russians contend was on an espionage mission for the United States, was shot down Sept. 1 after straying into Soviet airspace. The 269 passengers and crew members were killed.

Pope Appeals for News Of Missing Teen-Ager

The Associated Press
VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II, at an audience Wednesday in St. Peter's Square, appealed for news of Emanuela Orlandi, the daughter of a Vatican messenger, who has been missing for 10 months.

The girl, then 15, disappeared in Rome last June 22. A group offered to release her in exchange for Mehmet Ali Agca, who shot and wounded the pope in 1981, but it was never proved they were holding her. Italian investigators have kept the case open but recently said they had no new leads.

At the same time Indonesia, with 150 million people and the largest Moslem population in the world, is giving high priority to relations with other Moslem moderates and to its regional role in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

Mr. Mochtar indicated this month that there soon may be overtures to end Indonesia's estrangement from China, which grew from suspicions that Beijing had a hand in the unsuccessful attempt by the Indonesian Communist Party to seize power in 1965.

The Communist coup attempt, in which six leading generals were murdered, led to Sukarno's fall from power a few months later and ended Indonesia's tilt toward the Communist countries in foreign policy.

Another by-product was Indonesia's low profile internationally. Sukarno's successor, President Suharto, a former army general, concentrated at first on repairing the domestic disarray he had inherited. One of his few conspicuous acts was to rejoin the United Nations; his predecessor had pulled out when Malaysia, with which Sukarno was quarreling, was elected to the Security Council.

The change was "deliberate," a retreat from the special style of Sukarno, which was flamboyant, almost extravagant, but without much real substance," Mr. Mochtar said. "Sukarno had left the nation prostrate, and the reaction was more or less to come to one's senses. The first order at that time was to survive and reconstruct. People were also fed up with flamboyance. There was no mood for the type of foreign policy that we had just left behind."

Diplomatic observers and respected Indonesian analysts, such as Dr. Yusuf Wanandi of the Center for Strategic and International Studies, a private organization that keeps in close touch with the government, say the new look is mainly a difference in style rather than principle.

Dr. Wanandi noted that the constitution adopted in 1945, when Indonesia declared its independence from Dutch colonial rule, enjoins the country from having an "active" foreign policy. However, he said, Suharto had taken a "more realistic" approach.

According to a Western ambassador, Indonesia still adheres closely to its original principles of nonalignment and anti-colonialism. However, Mr. Mochtar noted, now that South-West Africa (Namibia) is the only big example of classic colonialism left, the anti-colonialist thrust is aimed at "economic emancipation."

An Indonesian comment who asked not to be identified said that the turn toward West was dictated by economic needs.

But a senior Foreign Ministry official noted that while Indonesia's new visibility in international affairs has been receiving attention abroad, the emphasis was still "moderation," which is said to be a national character trait. Indonesia played a moderating role at recent conference of Third World information ministers in Jakarta.

The same motivation guides Indonesia's gradual development of closer links with Islamic nations of the Middle East, an official said. Having weathered threat by a Moslem fundamental faction a few years ago, Jakarta tends to shy away from moves might encourage Islamic militancy in such countries as Iran and Libya to establish contacts. Similarly, memories associated with 1965 coup attempt have made Indonesians cautious in dealing with communists.

Plan to Search Pouches Upsets Lagos Diplomats

Impaled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LAGOS — Western embassies in Nigeria have halted the delivery of diplomatic pouches to the country after being told they would be searched while Nigerian bank notes were being changed starting Tuesday, diplomats say.

Several ambassadors protested and the breach of diplomatic protocol and decided to halt shipment of the bags on principle, they said.

On Monday, Foreign Minister Shimon Gambia told missions that the searches when the government announced Nigeria's borders would be closed to halt smuggling of naira, the local currency, are the 12-day changeover of the naira to 72 U.S. cents, but it trades the black market for as little as a third of that.

The government said the plan aimed at neutralizing large amounts of naira notes outside the country and crippling the currency market that finances smuggling.

Travelers arriving at international airports are being subjected to rigorous searches.

The military regime also banned internal flights by private aircraft two weeks starting Wednesday, it announced Tuesday night. Lagos Radio, was apparently

aimed at preventing illegal flights across the border. It occurred a day after the regime of General Mohammed Buhari said it was sealing the borders.

Security vans manned by police and armed guards began delivering new Nigerian currency notes to banks Tuesday. The army chief of staff, Brigadier Tunde Idiagbon, General Buhari's second in command, said commercial banks would start exchanging old notes for new ones Wednesday. The old notes will continue to be legal tender until May 6.

The Financial Times of London estimated that the amount of currency held outside Nigeria could amount to as much as 2 billion naira (\$1.5 billion).

The military government ousted the elected civilian government of President Shehu Shagari in a coup Dec. 31. Special tribunals were established this month to try 475 politicians and public officials alleged to have sent large amounts of naira abroad during Mr. Shagari's tenure.

There was speculation that the currency switch would give the regime the opportunity to devalue the naira, a step requested by the International Monetary Fund in return for credit of between \$2.6 billion and \$3.1 billion. (Reuters, UPI)

Olympic Talks Settled Several Issues, Tass Says

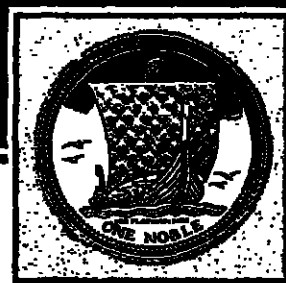
The Associated Press
MOSCOW — Tass said Wednesday that "several fundamental issues were resolved" at a meeting Tuesday of U.S. and Soviet Olympic officials about the 1984 Los Angeles Games.

In a report from Lausanne, Switzerland, Tass said Peter V. Ueberroth, president of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee, and Marat Granov, chairman of the Soviet Olympic Committee, had discussed Soviet allegations that the United States had violated the Olympic charter.

"Several fundamental issues were resolved, specifically related to the visa-free entry to the United States by Games participants," Tass said. Arrangements for accommodations were clarified, it said, and Soviet representatives demanded that the Los Angeles committee take steps to ensure the safety of athletes during the Games.

The Tass report did not provide any assurance that the Soviet Union would participate in the Los Angeles Games. But it appeared to indicate that, except for the question of the security of Soviet athletes, most of the Kremlin's objections had been resolved.

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SCIENCE

Study Follows Gifted Persons From Childhood to Old Age

By Carole Rafferty
New York Times Service

ALO ALTO, California — A study that has followed the lives of exceptionally bright Californians is now in its seventh decade and is providing researchers with the most complete body of information about the development of children with high IQs in their grade-school years to retirement.

The Terman Study of the Gifted, begun in 1921 at Stanford University to disprove the current social attitudes toward exceptionally bright children, those attitudes included the belief that a spectacular intellectual start in life is soon marred by physical illness, eccentricity or maladjustment.

There was a myth about early "early on," said Robert Sears, a professor of psychology at Stanford University who took over the study in 1956 after the death of the study's director, "If you were very bright as a kid you were supposed to be crazy. Geniuses are supposed to be crazy," through a series of 11 questionnaires spanning 63 years, investigators at Stanford have charted the "satisfactions, hopes, successes, disappointments of 1,528 children chosen from California public schools by Professor Lewis M. Terman, the author of the Stanford-Binet intelligence test.

The study has yielded data on everything ranging from religion and illness through marriage, emotional development to life history, careers and children.

The longest psychological study conducted, the Terman study has produced data suggesting that, far from burning out, the exceptionally bright do, in later life, more successful, better educated, better satisfied

and a more effective and productive member of society than the average American.

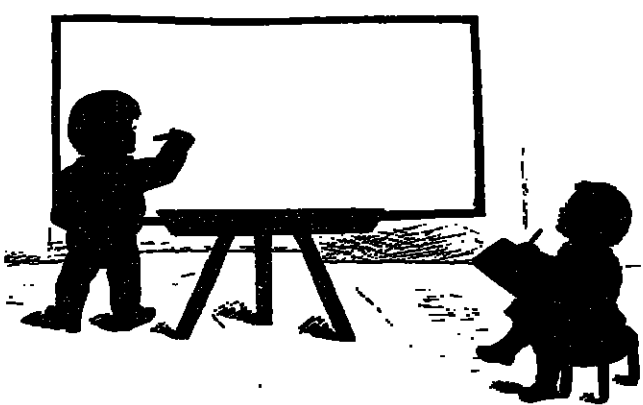
Exceptional intelligence, however, did not guarantee a happier emotional life for participants. The study found that there were as many divorces, suicides and alcohol problems among Terman subjects as in the average population.

The impetus for the study came when Professor Terman, a Stanford psychologist who grew up in a small Indiana farming town, noticed that the brightest children in his town went on to become leaders. To trace such a group, Professor Terman selected children — who later became known as "Termites" — from California public schools, most of them urban, on the basis of their intelligence quotients. Those IQs were between 135 and 200 on the Stanford-Binet scale, which was said to represent the top one percent of the population. The original group in the study included 87 boys and 671 girls.

Psychologists consider the study to be among the most influential in forming modern theories of how to educate the gifted child. "The Terman study started the gifted child movement," said Julian Cecil Stanley Jr., a professor of psychology and director of the Study of Mathematically Precocious Youth at Johns Hopkins University. "It dispelled a great number of stereotypes about gifted children and it's been the fountainhead of all gifted-children work since then."

One of the effects of the Terman study, experts say, has been to dispel the belief that acceleration of bright children in school is harmful.

"There is a new climate in the country, particularly at the college level, which enables highly able youngsters to enter college several years younger than was typical," Dr. Stanley said, citing the example of one of his students who received



a Ph.D. in pure mathematics from Princeton University at the age of 20.

Over the decades Terman researchers have followed the subjects through college, marriage, child-raising, middle age and retirement, in an attempt to discover the factors that had contributed to their successes and failures. When the Terman subjects were in their 50s it was discovered that they earned an average of four times the average.

Among exceptionally gifted women in their later years, the study discovered that many married women with children said that if they could choose again, many would have chosen to have a career.

Another finding was that over a period of 40 years — as most of the participants married, had children and eventually retired — their attitudes toward marriage changed. This was particularly true of the women in the study, who, when interviewed in their 70s, tended to support more egalitarianism in marriage, upholding the same standards of sexual morality for both husband and wife and placing less importance on the dominant role of the husband.

"The data show that the perception that people get more conservative with age is not always accurate," said Carole Holahan, a researcher who studied the data on the Terman women subjects for a study funded by the National Institute on Aging. Dr. Holahan added that it was impossible to separate the degree to which changing attitudes in society had influenced these attitudes and how much opinions of women in the Terman study were based on personal developmental change.

Over the years the goals of the study have been modified to adapt

to current trends in psychological research. With the average age of the Terman subjects now 74, the focus of the study is now on the aging process. "It is an attempt to determine how decisions made early in life can make the aging process a more pleasurable and productive thing than it is for most of us," said Professor Sears, the study's current director.

Critics have raised questions concerning the value of the information collected in the study, and argue that it documents the experiences and attitudes of a homogeneous group of people, the vast majority of them white, middle-class, urban Californians. That question is closely related to the current debate about the general validity of standardized intelligence tests.

Critics have also argued that the value of the study is diminished by the fact that Professor Terman did not establish a control group against which to test the participants.

"The Terman study was an observational study," said Professor Stanley of Johns Hopkins in response. "Terman merely observed them to see what they were like. You don't need a control group if you don't intend to experiment with them."

For the past 63 years, most Terman subjects who are known to be alive have faithfully filled out their questionnaires. Only 37 have withdrawn from the study; 419 have died. Another 171 have neither withdrawn nor filled in their questionnaires, and are thus considered "missing."

Their names have never been released but Professor Sears said that the group includes a "highly successful motion picture director of the 50s," three child movie stars who were well-known in the 1920s, an atomic scientist, "two dozen top-level medical research scientists," eight appellate court judges, a nationally known science fiction writer and a female metallurgical scientist. He added that two members of the study had at some time in their lives received welfare payments and that not one had won a Nobel Prize.

"They are by and large good and successful people by common standards of what it means to be successful in the middle class," said Professor Sears, who was himself a "Termiter." He added that the study will probably continue for another 10 years. After that, he said, so many of the Terman subjects will have died that further research will not be worthwhile.

Devastated Forest Exposes Ecosystem

By Bayard Webster
New York Times Service

LAST year, in perhaps the most severe environmental disaster the earth has suffered in centuries, a forest fire devastated a vast, remote section of Indonesia. Compounded by the worst drought in the area in a century, the fire destroyed plant and animal life over 13,000 square miles of woodland.

Aerial and ground surveys show that the fire, which burned for several months on the heavily forested island of Borneo, was the largest in recorded history. Hundreds of thousands of giant mahogany trees, evergreens, plants and vines were destroyed. Countless numbers of birds, insects and animals such as leopards, bears, deer, pigs, civets, forest cattle and rodents were killed, leading to the extinction of many species.

But out of the floral and faunal devastation, scientists say, they now have an extraordinary opportunity to witness the rebirth of an entire ecosystem.

One of the few people who have been able to gain access to the dev-

astated territory is Dr. Mark Leighton, a Harvard ecologist.

"It was unbelievable," said Dr. Leighton who has studied animal-plant relationships in the forests of Borneo since 1977 and who had observed the affected forest before the fire.

"It was also an important historical scientific event because it occurred in an ecosystem that we, perhaps naively, thought was relatively stable," he added. "It makes us realize how fragile a natural system can be, and the capriciousness of the environment in this case has caused us to look at all kinds of ecosystems in a new light."

The world's tropical forests, which cover vast tracts of land in South America, Africa, Asia and Indonesia, are being destroyed at a rapid rate by timber and agriculture interests. Scientists, however, regard them as of tremendous importance because of their role as a regulator of global climate and of their many contributions to the welfare of man.

In his new book, "The Primary Source: Tropical Forests and Our Future," the conservationist Dr. Norman Myers notes that these forests "harbor well over two-fifths of the 5 million to 10 million species of plants and animals on this planet and supply far more to our well-being than does any other ecological zone of similar size."

Though dismayed at the environmental destruction of the Borneo forest, scientists have found a trace of affirmation in the event. Researchers now regard the blighted area as a skeletonized outdoor laboratory that will offer a bounty of scientific data. For the first time they are observing how seeds that have lain dormant for decades are coming to life, and how plants and animals that have died are being replaced with new life

forms that are rising from their ashes.

Surveys by Dr. Leighton and Dr. Nengah Wirawan, an Indonesian plant ecologist and special project officer for the World Wildlife Fund and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, show that plant regeneration has already begun. Dr. Leighton said in an interview. Since the rains have returned, new plant growth has already reached waist height.

But the succession of new plants will change the character of the forest, he added. Although many of the larger trees survived, the fire destroyed much of their overhead canopy, opening the forest floor to the sky and sunlight. As a result, the forest floor is now turning green with small plants and vines and is sprouting fast-growing, sun-loving softwood trees of the Euphorbia family, which are different from their larger, shade-loving hardwood cousins that are now dead skeletons.

The forest floor is now too hot and sunny for the regeneration of the burned large-tree species in the near future, said Dr. Leighton, whose Indonesian research was funded by the National Science Foundation and the World Wildlife Fund.

Animal Smugglers

United Press International
GLAND, Switzerland — Japan has become a major attraction for smugglers in endangered species with as much as \$13,000 being paid for an Asian gibbon or \$2,500 for a rare tropical fish. The World Wildlife Fund said in its monthly newsletter that Japan is also the world's biggest consumer of ivory originally obtained from illegally poached elephants in Africa.

CURRENTS

Tests Show Halley's Comet Is Red

NEW YORK (NYT) — A preliminary analysis of the first spectroscopic observations of Halley's comet indicates that the surface of the comet's icy body is very red in color. The observations were obtained by astronomers using the 158-inch telescope at the Kitt Peak National Observatory in Arizona.

The comet is now halfway between the orbits of Jupiter and Saturn, traveling in from the north reaches of the solar system, and is expected to reach its closest point to the sun on Feb. 10, 1986. It made its last appearance in 1910 and was sighted again in October 1982. At present, the comet is just barely bright enough to be detected with the world's most powerful telescopes. Spectroscopic observations involve dispersing the comet's light into its component colors and analyzing the recorded spectrum.

Heimlich Develops Breathing Device

CHICAGO (AP) — The doctor who developed the Heimlich maneuver says he has created a portable breathing device that could mean a near-normal life for some people now virtually bedridden with lung disease.

Dr. Henry Heimlich, a Cincinnati-based chest surgeon, said the Heimlich Microtrach involves an oxygen tank linked to the lungs with slender Teflon tubes. It could benefit about 600,000 people in the United States, said Dr. Heimlich, who a decade ago introduced the hugging maneuver used to aid choking victims.

At an Illinois Institute of Technology seminar, Dr. Heimlich said patients with emphysema, black lung, pulmonary fibrosis and other debilitating lung diseases already have had the 5/8-inch Teflon tubes inserted into their windpipes. He said the device was linked to a portable six-pound oxygen unit that supplied air for eight hours. This permitted return to work for patients who previously were almost confined to bed while wearing face masks or nasal tubes attached to large oxygen tanks, he said.

Drug Is Used to Exercise Heart

BOSTON (UPI) — A drug that chemically exercises the heart is a safer and more accurate way to test heart-attack patients than walking on a treadmill, the method now most commonly used, doctors said.

The technique's developers said it could predict the chances of a patient having another attack — or dying from heart failure — twice as accurately as current tests, according to the New England Journal of Medicine.

The test uses diprydamole to stimulate the heart into pumping blood as quickly as if a patient were at peak exercise, yet without the oxygen-level reduction that poses a danger for someone who has just had a heart attack. Doctors then inject a slightly radioactive chemical into the bloodstream and watch with radioactive-sensitive cameras as the drug flows through the heart muscle.

DNA Bank Established in Indiana

INDIANAPOLIS (UPI) — The world's first DNA bank has been established at the Indiana University School of Medicine, and a university official called it "a big step toward helping future generations."

DNA, or deoxyribonucleic acid, is human genetic material that contains certain characteristics that pass from parents to offspring. University officials said the bank will allow officials to store the material for analysis, especially the diagnosis of genetic diseases that can be used for counseling of families who are at risk of passing on diseases.

"This bank has the potential of helping literally thousands of families," said Dr. Joe Christian, chairman of the university's medical genetics department. "In the field of medical genetics, we have to think not only of the patients we're treating who are affected with a genetic disease, but also of the generations that are yet unborn. This bank is a big step toward helping the future generations."

Pizarro's Bones Matched With Skull

COLUMBIA, Missouri (UPI) — Vernebrae of the Spanish explorer Francisco Pizarro, recently matched with his skull by means of a radiation scan, are on display this week at the Museum of Anthropology at the University of Missouri.

In 1977, while cleaning a crypt in the Cathedral of Lima, Peru, workers found a lead box containing a skull identified as that of Pizarro, and another box containing the remains of several skeletons.

Unable to make an identification, the Peruvian Institute of Culture contacted Robert Benfer, an anthropologist at the University of Missouri. Last month, with the aid of a \$4,000 grant from the chancellor's office, Dr. Benfer and William Maples, a forensic specialist from the University of Florida, matched the skull with the skeleton.

Pizarro, who conquered the Incas in the 1530s, was slain with a sword in a fight with former follow-

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WALL STREET WATCH

Stocks Trading Sideways,
Insure If Spring Is Here

By EDWARD ROHRBACH
International Herald Tribune

Spring is a time of renewal, of hope. But on Wall Street, optimism seems to be what is holding the stock market in the narrow 50-point trading range on the Dow average as it has prevailed the last 10 weeks. Hopeful investors continue to buy while "realists" face up to such hard facts as the stubbornly high interest rates and unload, pushing Wall Street prices lower.

Noting that the stock market has been a "bore" lately, Merrill Lynch's Robert Farrell adds: "It has not satisfied the hopes of the bulls nor the fears of the bears."

However, he believes "something has to give" because the "dynamics of the market" dictate that "it is not going to continue its way for very much longer."

"Judging from past experience, a period of equilibrium such as a tight range (between 1 percent for the Standard & Poor's 500-Stock index in the last eight weeks) does not usually last more than 8 to 10 weeks without some change or solution entering the picture," he observed.

He said bonds and the trend in interest rates hold the key to which direction stocks will move.

While Mr. Farrell, the firm's chief market analyst, seems to be using more heavily on the foot he has in the bull camp, his counterpart at E.F. Hutton, Newton Zinder, appears to be tilting toward the bears.

"Rallies have not been impressive," he declared. "There's been consistency, no sustainability. One good trading day hasn't been followed by another. The stock market is on the defensive."

Mr. Zinder sees a 50-percent probability that investors who have been looking the last few months for a bond market rally to stocks upward will "finally give up hope." Such disillusionment, he estimated, would tumble stocks to between 1,050 and 1,100 on the Dow.

He noted that the gap between bond yields and the return on stocks this week reached 7.68 percentage points. That differential is a new record over the 7.61-point gap favoring bonds set on May 15, 1981, when the Dow stood at 986. That was a few weeks down to 777 by Aug. 12, 1982. "That gap must narrow for we can have a sustainable advance in stock prices," he asserted.

At Morgan Stanley, the firm's chief market strategist, Barton G. Adams says that he continues "to be afflicted with the delusion at some time soon there will be an explosive rally" in the stock market. He also put things in perspective with this remark: "When the great Einstein died and reached heaven, legend says at St. Peter's apostle told him that because of space constraints, he was going to be temporarily billeted in a room with three other men. Einstein was outraged."

"Here I am the greatest intellect of the 20th century and I'm in a room with three other men. What will I talk to them about?" St. Peter told him he would find them interesting and that they would discover topics of conversation.

Einstein was skeptical, but when he got to the room where the other men were, he proceeded to introduce himself. "I'm Al Einstein. What's your IQ?" Einstein asked the first. "The man told him it was 180. 'That's wonderful,' said Einstein, 'we can discuss the electrodynamics of moving bodies, and want to hear your thoughts on molecular physics.'"

The second man reported that his IQ was 120. "Good," was Einstein's response, "we can talk about Dostoevski and analyze S. Eliot's poetry."

"Then he turned to the third man. 'What's your IQ?' 'It's about 60,' was the reply. 'Oh,' said Einstein, 'Well... what do you think about the market?'"

Mr. Biggs, who does not need to be self-effacing, oversees the investment of about \$7 billion and added: "The conventional wisdom is that stocks and bonds are not the place to be for the next six months, whereas I believe they will be good now and may lead later."

His "model portfolio" reflects his conviction that substantial gains will be realized in the near future.

CURRENCY RATES

Currency	Per \$	Per 100	Per 1,000
British pound	1.54	154	1,540
French franc	6.55	655	6,550
German mark	3.36	336	3,360
Italian lira	1,336	133,600	13,360,000
Japanese yen	163.6	16,360	1,636,000
Swiss franc	2.03	203	2,030
Spanish peseta	166.6	16,660	1,666,000
Portuguese escudo	200.4	20,040	2,004,000
Belgian franc	36.36	3,636	36,360
Dutch guilder	3.76	376	3,760
Austrian schilling	13.76	1,376	13,760
Scandinavian currencies	See text		

INTEREST RATES

Instrument	Rate	Instrument	Rate
3-month T-bill	11.50%	3-month Eurodollar	11.50%
6-month T-bill	12.00%	6-month Eurodollar	12.00%
1-year T-bill	12.50%	1-year Eurodollar	12.50%
3-month commercial paper	11.00%	3-month bank deposit	11.00%

Money Rates

Instrument	Rate	Instrument	Rate
3-month T-bill	11.50%	3-month Eurodollar	11.50%
6-month T-bill	12.00%	6-month Eurodollar	12.00%
1-year T-bill	12.50%	1-year Eurodollar	12.50%

GOLD PRICES

Instrument	Price	Instrument	Price
Gold bar (100g)	\$380.00	Gold coin (10g)	\$380.00
Gold bar (1kg)	\$3,800.00	Gold coin (100g)	\$380.00
Gold bar (10kg)	\$38,000.00	Gold coin (1kg)	\$3,800.00

China Keeps Old Oil Field Pumping

By Christopher Wren
New York Times Service

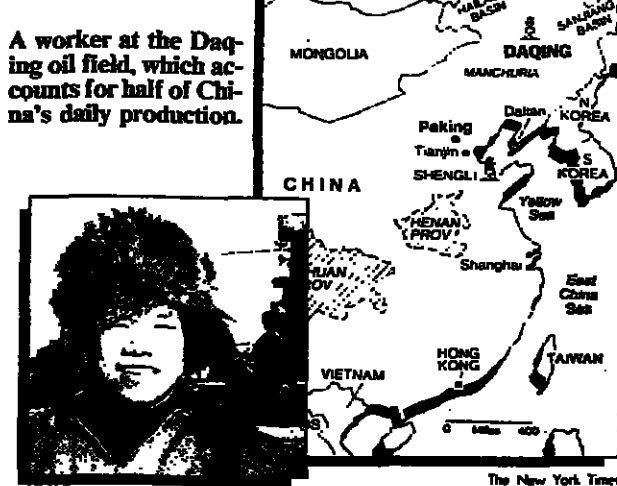
DAQING, China — For the last 20 years, the Chinese government has held up Daqing, the nation's largest oil field, as a shining example of the sort of all-out productivity that every enterprise should emulate.

Developed on the windswept Manchurian plain without foreign assistance or technology, Daqing has been producing one million barrels of oil a day — about half of China's daily total output. Now, the overworked wells of the aging field are being squeezed to produce a new burst of oil. In effect, the Chinese are trying to keep Daqing and their handful of other onshore fields going strong until the vast effort to find petroleum offshore pays off.

That might take eight or 10 years, according to the Western oil companies that are spending large amounts of money to explore for oil along China's long coastline. So far, their exploratory wells have come up dry or with only traces of oil. Even if the ocean yields major oil fields, the Western companies doubt that China could begin offshore production before 1992.

By that time, the race might be lost. The Chinese are trying to quadruple industrial and agricultural production before the century ends, and the fuel required for such expansion might outstrip oil.

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)



The New York Times

Creusot-Loire to Start Proceedings
For Protection From Its Creditors

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The board of Creusot-Loire, France's privately owned steel and engineering group, decided on Wednesday to initiate bankruptcy proceedings and said that the company would set aside 550 million francs (\$66.9 million) to cover future losses.

The board said the company would ask the courts for a temporary suspension of creditors' claims, which in France is the first step toward placing a company in receivership.

The board said its intention in starting the proceedings was to find a solution to its financing dispute with the French government as quickly as possible. Its goal is to stem growing losses, possibly through reductions on interest payments on government-backed loans.

The company had a loss of 1.4 billion francs last year. The government has already told the company that a 5.5-billion franc rescue agreement signed last November would have to be renegotiated and that new aid would have to be provided to halt mounting losses. Company sources said the government was told that at least 2 billion francs in new financing would be required.

In its statement Wednesday, which did not state figures, the board cited the deteriorating market for heavy industrial equipment and the difficulties of its steel affiliate in the United States, Phoenix Steel Corp.

Earlier Wednesday, the Ministry of Industry issued a statement rejecting any plans for immediate help. The government is "respecting totally" its agreement of last November, which resulted in the rescue package, and expects Creusot-Loire and its shareholders to "take all necessary steps to abide by" the agreement, according to the statement.

The ministry also said that Creusot-Loire, aside from asking for new government financing, also had asked for a pledge from the government to "guarantee the risks of the steel activity" of Phoenix.

Since last August, Phoenix, in which Creusot-Loire has a 56-percent interest, has been seeking liquidation. If that happens, the French company may be liable to pay Phoenix' creditors, who include state-owned French banks and union pension funds, industry sources said.

The government is "respecting totally" its agreement of last November, which resulted in the rescue package, and expects Creusot-Loire and its shareholders to "take all necessary steps to abide by" the agreement, according to the statement.

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U.S. Softens
High-Tech
Export Curbs

By James L. Rowe Jr.
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Commerce Department has announced the easing of export restrictions on a large number of high-technology laboratory instruments whose controls incorporate microprocessors, or sophisticated, tiny computers.

The ruling Tuesday was a breakthrough in a long-standing dispute between the Commerce Department, which tries to promote exports, and the Defense Department, which wants to prevent countries it considers unfriendly from gaining access to many high-technology products.

Pentagon officials have favored requiring companies to get prior approval before exporting products in order to reduce the risk that U.S. high-technology products would fall into unfriendly hands.

The worry has been that even for products that are not militarily important, the equipment will permit unfriendly countries to raise the general level of their technology.

But in many cases the technology is available elsewhere, and Commerce Department officials have contended that the export controls do nothing for national security, but do hinder U.S. exporters.

Among the decontrolled instruments are air-pollution monitors, humidity meters, petroleum test equipment, and spectrophotometers that determine the quantity and quality of chemical samples.

John K. Boidock, who heads the Commerce Department's export administration office, said that about 40 percent of the laboratory instruments with microprocessor-based controls were affected by the ruling. He said he wants to free more of them from export controls.

At that time, the Justice Department "seemed to be encouraging foreign linkups," Robert Maloney, an analyst for the brokerage Wood Gundy Inc., said.

Markets were closed for local holidays Wednesday in Italy and Australia.

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EC Said to Plan
Curb on IBM's
Sales Practice

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — The European Community Commission is preparing to take action against International Business Machines Corp., the world's largest computer maker, in a long-running dispute over fair competition, EC officials said Wednesday.

They said the commission had rejected a compromise that had been proposed by IBM late last year over charges that the U.S. company has misused its dominant position in the market for large, mainframe computers in the 10 nations of the community.

A spokesman for IBM Europe told The International Herald Tribune Wednesday that the "commission confirmed to IBM today that they are on a dual track. On the one hand, the commission is preparing a decision. On the other hand, settlement discussions are continuing."

The commission had pursued the case despite pressure from the Reagan administration to drop it, they said. The U.S. Justice Department decided in 1982 to abandon a 13-year-old antitrust case against IBM.

Since 1980, the commission has been investigating charges that IBM has unfairly withheld data on new computers, making it extremely hard for competitors to make software compatible with IBM machines.

One commission official said IBM's refusal to divulge "interface" information on its mainframe 370 computer system — its largest and most successful computers — violates the EC's fair-competition principles. This information details how non-IBM computer equipment can be linked technically to IBM products, the official said.

Article 86 of the EC's founding treaty prohibits "any abuse... of a dominant position within the common market."

Commission officials were reported to be drafting a document to outlaw the IBM sales practices. EC officials said France, Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg had all expressed support for the action.

Officials said IBM had between 50 and 90 percent of the market for various mainframe computers in the 10 nations.

The commission has the power to impose heavy fines on companies found to be violating its competition rules and can force them to change their sales practices.

IBM, which denies the EC charges, has tried unsuccessfully to get the European Court of Justice to block EC legal action.

In an unrelated decision, the commission said Wednesday that it had no legal objections to a restricted dealer network that IBM set up in the community for its Personal Computer. IBM does not have a dominant position in the European personal-computer market.

(Reuters, AP)

Japan Reported
To Prepare Steps
To Open Markets

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan will present measures Friday to liberalize foreign access to its capital markets, officials said Wednesday. Meanwhile, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone was quoted as urging that steps be taken to bring down interest rates before officials move to open the markets.

Mr. Nakasone, replying to a question at a parliamentary hearing, defended the liberalization. He said it would strengthen the country's competitive edge as a whole, the Kyodo news agency reported.

"We have to push liberalization through our own volition, rather than at the prodding of foreign countries," he was quoted as saying. He also said, however, that interest rates should be allowed to decline before steps are taken to improve access to capital markets.

The package, the official said, will include measures to open Japanese markets and to further decontrol financial and capital markets. The official also said the government would accelerate tariff cuts on about 1,200 products.

The package also will contain measures to which Japan already has agreed, such as in increases in beef and citrus import quotas for the United States.

(AP, UPI, Reuters)

THE EUROPEAN OPTION MARKETS:
a new approach to investment
by J.E. Swenson
Published by KLUWER Law and Taxation Publishers

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7 1/2 per cent. 1971/1986 loan of
European Currency Units 60,000,000

Notice is hereby given to bondholders of the above loan that the Deutsche Mark (European Currency Unit 1 = DM 3.66) has been selected as payment currency for drawn debentures and due coupon.

Drawn debentures and coupon No. 13 will be payable on or after May 1, 1984 by the paying agents mentioned on the debentures.

Fiscal Agent
KREDIETBANK
S.A. Luxembourg

Weekly net asset value

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
on April 23, 1984: U.S. \$135.15.

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V.,
Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.

NYSE Most Active									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Change	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
IBM	1,045,000	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	+ 1/4	IBM	1,045,000	124 1/2	124 1/4
AT&T	1,045,000	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,045,000	24 1/2	24 1/4
GE	1,045,000	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	+ 1/4	GE	1,045,000	24 1/2	24 1/4
AMC	1,045,000	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	+ 1/4	AMC	1,045,000	24 1/2	24 1/4
...

Dow Jones Averages									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	3 p.m.	Index	Open	High	Low
Indus	1151.28	1158.54	1144.37	1152.50	1154.35	Indus	1151.28	1158.54	1144.37
Trans	288.00	291.75	287.50	289.75	290.00	Trans	288.00	291.75	287.50
...

NYSE Index									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	3 p.m.	Index	Open	High	Low
Composite	107.00	107.13	106.85	107.00	107.00	Composite	107.00	107.13	106.85
...

Wednesday's
NYSE
3 P.M.

Vol. of 3 p.m. 66,666,000
Prev. 3 p.m. Vol. 71,000,000
Tables include the nationwide prices
Up to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Diaries									
Symbol	Open	High	Low	Close	3 p.m.	Symbol	Open	High	Low
Advanced	107.00	107.13	106.85	107.00	107.00	Advanced	107.00	107.13	106.85
...

NASDAQ Index									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	3 p.m.	Index	Open	High	Low
Composite	241.00	241.75	240.50	241.50	241.50	Composite	241.00	241.75	240.50
...

AMEX Most Active									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Change	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
Domestic	1,045,000	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	+ 1/4	Domestic	1,045,000	124 1/2	124 1/4
...

NYSE Most Active									
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AT&T	1,045,000	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	+ 1/4	AT&T	1,045,000	24 1/2	24 1/4
GE	1,045,000	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	+ 1/4	GE	1,045,000	24 1/2	24 1/4
AMC	1,045,000	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	+ 1/4	AMC	1,045,000	24 1/2	24 1/4
...

New York Stocks Creep Higher

United Press International
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange, after drifting most of the day on investor concerns about interest rates, were trying to stage a rally late Wednesday afternoon but trading was sluggish.

The Dow Jones industrial average, down nearly 4 points at the outset after climbing 13.40 Tuesday, was ahead 3.45 to 1154.35 an hour before the close.

Advances led declines 783-666 among the 1,911 issues traded.

Five-hour volume amounted to about 68.8 million shares compared with 71 million in the corresponding period Tuesday.

Analysts said blue-chip stocks continued to attract more attention than most of the other issues through the session and were involved in a late afternoon rally attempt.

But brokers have been skeptical Tuesday's late rally would carry over into this session because the buying appeared to lose its steam in the final minutes of trading.

In the previous two days, the market did little most of the session and then made a move late in the final hour. Monday it was down and Tuesday it was up. That's an indication professional traders are just about the only ones playing.

Since late January, the market has been trading in a range of 1,120 to 1,180 on the Dow Jones average. Traders have been playing for prices to break out of the range but institutional investors generally have retreated to the sidelines to accumulate cash.

Some investors have been reluctant to act while weighing the hundreds of earnings reports that are being released this month. Most of the

results have been good. But traders have been unmerciful to those that did not meet expectations.

Analysts said investors were disappointed at the outset when federal funds rates banks charge one another for overnight loans rose to 10 1/2 percent from 9 1/4 percent late Tuesday.

In the first two days of the week, the key charges had dropped a point to a 9 1/4 percent level.

But experts said the drop in these rates was mostly "technical" and they were not surprised they rose in the early going.

CooperVision was one of the most active NYSE-listed issues and higher. Nestle SA has signed an agreement to buy CooperVision for \$25 a share.

Colgate-Palmolive also was active and higher. The company has been mentioned recently by traders as a potential takeover target.

Carter Hawley Hale, a 4 1/2 percent winner the previous two sessions, was lower. Limited Inc. said it plans to raise its bid to \$35 a share from \$30 for Carter.

Warner-Lambert, which extended for one year the testing of its heart drug Lopid, headed lower in active trading. Drug analysts said the extended testing will delay introduction of the drug until about 1983.

Cincinnati Gas & Electric lost ground. Cincinnati said it might have to cut its second-quarter dividend payout because of problems surrounding the Zimmer nuclear plant.

Cleveland Electric, which lost 1/2 Tuesday despite reporting higher first-quarter earnings, was sharply lower again. Cleveland said it might not complete its Perry unit 2 nuclear plant because of costs.

To Our Readers

Because of the seven-hour time difference between New York and Paris until April 29, the New York and American Stock Exchange tables in this edition contain trading information from 3 P.M. New York time. U.S. futures prices, over-the-counter stock prices and Canadian stock prices are from the previous trading day.

We regret the inconvenience, which is necessary to meet distribution requirements. All editions will again carry closing prices and indexes after April 29, when daylight savings time begins in the United States.

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AMC	1,045,000	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	+ 1/4	AMC	1,045,000	24 1/2	24 1/4
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U.S. Stocks
Await Spring

(Continued from Page 7)

For bank and conservative investors, the new high-tech market is a double-edged sword. It offers the potential for high returns, but it also carries the risk of a sharp decline. The market is still in the early stages of its development, and many investors are waiting for a more established market before committing their funds.

Wall Street's attitude toward the new market is one of cautious optimism. While many investors are waiting for a more established market, others are beginning to see the potential for high returns. The market is still in the early stages of its development, and many investors are waiting for a more established market before committing their funds.

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The Case of the Kiwi: Creating New World Markets for Farmers' Goods

By Ward Sinclair

WASHINGTON — Through their governments and producer organizations, farmers from many countries are involved in vigorous promotional efforts to open new markets and sell their goods.

For example, it seemed almost a foregone conclusion that the plan for the future when Stan Conway nestled a few cases of Chinese gooseberries — better known as the kiwi fruit — into a shipment of New Zealand fruits headed for Britain two decades ago.

Mr. Conway's move proved to be one of those strokes of luck that occasionally alter the eating habits of entire regions of the globe.

What Mr. Conway discovered was that the kiwis traveled exceedingly well. And that led to the growth of a huge export enterprise for New Zealand and an economic boom in the beautiful Bay of Plenty region, where the furry brown fruit thrives.

The success story of the kiwi

fruit typifies the experience of dozens of farm goods that are sent to foreign lands. And it is an example of the intensely competitive battle for new markets.

Italian wines, for example, much to the dismay of U.S. vintners, are promoted widely and persuasively on American television. West German Rhine wines are promoted on billboards in the heart of California grape country.

Brazilian soybeans now fight for markets that U.S. farmers once considered their own preserves. Australia and Canada are making heavy inroads into a Far East wheat market that was created almost exclusively by U.S. producers after World War II.

The Soviet Union counts on Argentina, a relatively new force on the world export scene, for part of its grain supplies.

California iceberg lettuce, another U.S. export success, is promoted on Hong Kong television and ferryboat billboards. American cigarettes contain increasingly large

amounts of cheaper foreign tobacco. Aggressive promotion has made Danish ham a common fixture in U.S. stores.

All this is not to say that goods are crossing borders in a spirit of great fraternity. Global recession and surplus crop production, the latter fueled in some instances by costly government farm subsidies, have intensified the battle for markets and created tensions in the international community, particularly between the United States and Japan and the United States and Europe.

Here again, the kiwi fruit is illustrative. New Zealand no longer has a corner on the world kiwi market, even though it will send 36,000 metric tons to more than a dozen countries this year. The United States, Italy, France and Japan, among others, have become producers, and the grappling for market share is intense.

Thus, the competition goes beyond mere growing and shipping. New Zealand, for example, goes after consumer hearts and minds

with exotic new recipes for the use of kiwi fruit.

The New Zealand Kiwi Fruit Authority teamed up recently with Kentucky Fried Chicken of Japan in a \$3-million promotional campaign to get Japanese consumers hooked on their unusual "fried pack" — a combination of fried chicken, fish and potatoes with a kiwi as the dessert offering.

The visage of Colonel Sanders, Kentucky Fried Chicken's founder, on red-and-white storefronts around the world and the appearance of McDonald's golden arches in such diverse posts as Tokyo and Paris heralded still another development in food marketing.

The U.S. Department of Commerce reported that in 1981, the latest year for which figures are available, worldwide franchise restaurant sales totaled about \$2 billion and franchise food retailing amounted to another \$500 million.

Many of those franchise foods, of course, are of American origin. But one thing these Americans have brought is new outlets for lo-

cal farmers and processors. Rarely, according to a recent U.S. Department of Agriculture publication, do the local fast-food franchises import the buns, the chicken or the beef, for example, that go into the foods.

This, in turn, creates demand for grain stocks from abroad to help feed these new markets. In Japan, for example, where the U.S. Feed Grains Council for years has actively promoted development of the livestock and poultry industry, the growing taste for chicken means potential new demand for feed grains that the Japanese do not themselves produce.

Kenneth Hobbie, a council official based in Washington, reflected recently on the battle for markets among the big producer nations. "In the last five years," he said, "the competition has become more intense on the price front. . . . Before, the demand side was more important in terms of the availability of a commodity."

But large importers such as Japan, the leading U.S. customer, and

the Soviet Union have taken advantage of recent excess world farm production capacity to drive hard bargains and put new competitive pressures on U.S. farmers.

"Other countries recognized the growing world demand and began greater production," Mr. Hobbie said. "But at the same time, importing nations have encouraged others to get into the feed-grain producing market. . . . We have seen the Soviet Union diversify its supplies since the 1980 embargo imposed by President Jimmy Carter and we see Canada and Australia competing intensely. Argentina now has excess feed grains that it is offering the rest of the world."

The competition is fueled by a variety of mechanisms that producing nations use to attempt to sell their farm goods overseas. Canada, Argentina and Brazil, for example, go through government-directed commodity boards that assist in marketing and trade development. The European Community, through its agricultural subsidy program, has stimulated production and sent farm goods into

world markets heretofore unknown to the Europeans.

U.S. farmers tend to be represented by groups such as Mr. Hobbie's, promoting U.S. commodity sales through offices in strategic regions. Their activities are financed by farmer contributions and some trade development assistance from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, which also administers a \$3-billion credit program to stimulate overseas sales.

For its part, the Feed Grains Council has offices in 13 countries, including China, where its representatives attempt to stimulate livestock and poultry industry growth — and a consequent reliance on U.S. farmers for grain stocks.

One of the most successful of the farmer-supported trade groups is U.S. Wheat Associates, which has brought wheat and bread into many Asian and African countries. They recently opened a demonstration bakery in Beijing to train Chinese bakers to make bread and cookies. The idea: to create a taste for American wheat. The ultimate aim: fortune cookies.

S. Auto Sales Increased 23% in Mid-April

New York Times Service

SALES of new U.S. automobiles rose 23.6 percent in the mid-April selling period, according to the manufacturers' association. On a daily basis, the figures were up for the period since mid-1979.

Six companies, General Motors, Ford Motor Co., Chrysler, American Motors Corp., and Honda Motor Co., and seven others, reported sales of 232,156 in the 11-20 period, up from 188,400 a year earlier. There were

nine selling days in the period this year and last. On a daily rate, there were 25,795 cars sold, the best since 27,153 in mid-April 1979.

The seasonally adjusted annual sales rate dipped to 7.7 million units, from 8.3 million a year earlier, but was up from 6.2 million in mid-April 1980.

Automotive analysts have been expecting a softening in the market from the annual selling rates of 8.3 million in January and 8.5 million in February. The strong sales in the first quarter led to upward revisions for sales for the year, but

most analysts are still predicting a domestic annual rate of 8 million or less for the full year.

"We're looking for rates to slow to 7.6 million to 7.8 million for the year," said Scott Merlis, who follows autos for Shearson-American Express. "Whereas the first 10 days in April were much stronger than was expected, the second 10 days were much more in line with our forecasts and represent a slowing trend that began in mid-March. This sales pace is much more down to earth."

General Motors showed the most improvement from last year,

reporting deliveries of 143,743 cars, up 26.5 percent. The company began selling its new smaller, front-wheel-drive luxury cars early this month.

Ford reported sales of 49,891 units in the mid-April period, up 18.5 percent. Sales by Chrysler rose 13.4 percent, to 28,253; this did not include sales of Chrysler's successful mini-vans, which are registered by the Environmental Protection Agency as trucks.

American Motors saw sales fall 20.2 percent, to 5,265 units, in part because last year at this time, AMC was closing out sales of its Spirit and Concord models with sales-incentive programs. AMC's sales do not include its Jeeps, which are also classified as trucks.

American Honda, which was in start-up phases of production in Ohio last year at this time, sold 3,089 new cars in the period this year. Volkswagen of America reported a decline in sales of 9.4 percent, to 1,915.

For the Jan. 1-April 20 period, Ford's sales rose 44 percent on a daily-rate basis, with deliveries of 586,282 units. GM sales of 1,439,788 were up 31.2 percent, and Chrysler sales of 291,934 were up 25 percent. AMC sales dipped 0.6 percent, while VW sales increased 0.2 percent. Honda sales totaled 35,510 in the year-to-date period.

Asahi Glass Sees Record

Reuters

TOKYO — Asahi Glass Co. said it expects 1984 consolidated net income to increase 17 percent to 27 billion yen (\$12 million), compared with 23.06 billion yen in 1983, and sales to rise 7 percent to 710 billion yen, from 661.1 billion yen.

China Dependent on Aging Oil Field

Continued from Page 7

from Daqing and the other fields by 1990.

Daqing wells have been producing one million barrels a day for the last eight years — a feat that is hard to maintain in the next decade. "According to the original plans, we were to keep it at this peak only 30 years," said Sung Qingde, a

senior engineer in Daqing. "But the country's demand to maintain peak production to 1990. We'll try our best." Chinese would not say what it will do if the 24 Western oil companies — half of them American — are exploring for oil fields to find it. But West-

erners believe that the Chinese undertake a crash program to cover the shortfall in energy. They are pushing for greater oil production and hydroelectric power. The world found this alternative to spending hard currency on oil imports, the experts say, while Daqing, a city of 1 million inhabitants in the north-east corner of China, is at the heart of the nation's oil industry. Its output of one million barrels a day is equal to about one-fifth of all the oil pumped from the United States.

hundreds of engineers and workers who created this boom while adhering to the stubborn philosophy of Ziliang, or self-reliance. The city, in fact, shunned Western technology until 1981, when the

complex recovery system prompted the government to seek help from abroad. In the past three years, the Chinese spent \$26 million on technology for Daqing's recovery, including the purchase of 250 riser water pumps from the U.S. The pumps are used to pump oil from the wells to the surface.

Technicians are now experimenting with other techniques to pump oil, which means daily scouring the oil clinging to subterranean rocks.

Investment in the new system, said one Chinese official, ready paid off. Li Qunsheng, director of a plant set up to bleed and overhaul the pumps, says he has made possible the production of an extra 70,000 barrels a day. "So we get 10 times the original investment based on prices," Mr. Li said.

Success of these pumps has led the Chinese to order 160 more — to recover an additional 100,000 barrels of oil a day.

Sung said the strategy at Daqing is to drill more wells in the oil field, install more pumps and expand tertiary recovery and a petrochemical refinery. Also to be built at Daqing, a new oil field in northeastern China, where the government wants to expand production at other major sites — the Ji oil field in Shandong Province and the Zhongyuan oil field in Henan Province. And it is looking for oil in the Ningxia region of northwest China, where it is planning to pump oil from fields there. The Chinese developed special recovery methods similar to those used at Daqing.

China pumped its first barrel of oil in 1959. It did not become a major oil exporter until 1985, when wells were

drilled in Manchuria, with Soviet aid. The first oil was struck in the remote Songliao Basin of Heilongjiang Province in September 1959. The area was named Daqing, which meant great celebration in Chinese, to mark the 10th anniversary of the Communist takeover of China.

While the Western world developed ways to recover oil with maximum efficiency and manpower, China struggled to recover oil with the most primitive drilling and pumping equipment. Thousands of workers, many reassigned from the army, were brought in to work the black fields. They lived in tents and board huts while winter temperatures plunged far below freezing.

Although oil production steadily rose, living conditions remained so backward that China's leader, Deng Xiaoping, ordered the crash construction of prefabricated apartment blocks after he visited Daqing in 1979.

Judging by the geological deposits in the Daqing oil field, Mr. Sung

said, "We can hold our peak production until 1990, but we have to make contingency plans. If we find new signs of oil, we can keep peak production even longer. If we cannot find hopeful or new results after 1990, production will gradually decrease."

A World Bank estimate of China's oil potential predicted a more rapid drop in onshore production after 1985, when the output could dwindle to 1.8 million barrels a day, well below the minimum target of 2 million barrels. China hit its best production of slightly more than 2 million barrels daily back in 1979 and has been hard pressed to approach it since.

When asked what would happen to Daqing once it fades from prominence and became just another over-age oil field, the engineer replied: "We would be very happy to become No. 2 or 3. That would mean there were bigger oil fields in China and our overall oil production would be much greater."

Notice of Redemption

Philip Morris International Capital N.V.

8 1/2% Guaranteed Sinking Fund Debentures Due 1986

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture dated as of June 1, 1971, under which the above designated Debentures were issued, Citibank, N.A. (formerly First National City Bank), as Trustee, has selected for redemption through the operation of the Sinking Fund, on June 1, 1984 (the "redemption date") at 100% of the principal amount thereof (the "redemption price"), together with accrued interest to the redemption date, \$1,000,000 principal amount of said Debentures bearing the following distinctive numbers:

3	2724	5719	6305	7025	7182	7716	8520	9733	10861	11005	11412	11778	12900	12906	14288
4	2725	5721	6307	7027	7184	7718	8522	9735	10864	11008	11414	11780	12902	12908	14290
5	2726	5722	6308	7028	7185	7719	8523	9736	10865	11009	11415	11781	12903	12909	14291
6	2727	5723	6309	7029	7186	7720	8524	9737	10866	11010	11416	11782	12904	12910	14292
7	2728	5724	6310	7030	7187	7721	8525	9738	10867	11011	11417	11783	12905	12911	14293
8	2729	5725	6311	7031	7188	7722	8526	9739	10868	11012	11418	11784	12906	12912	14294
9	2730	5726	6312	7032	7189	7723	8527	9740	10869	11013	11419	11785	12907	12913	14295
10	2731	5727	6313	7033	7190	7724	8528	9741	10870	11014	11420	11786	12908	12914	14296
11	2732	5728	6314	7034	7191	7725	8529	9742	10871	11015	11421	11787	12909	12915	14297
12	2733	5729	6315	7035	7192	7726	8530	9743	10872	11016	11422	11788	12910	12916	14298
13	2734	5730	6316	7036	7193	7727	8531	9744	10873	11017	11423	11789	12911	12917	14299
14	2735	5731	6317	7037	7194	7728	8532	9745	10874	11018	11424	11790	12912	12918	14300
15	2736	5732	6318	7038	7195	7729	8533	9746	10875	11019	11425	11791	12913	12919	14301
16	2737	5733	6319	7039	7196	7730	8534	9747	10876	11020	11426	11792	12914	12920	14302
17	2738	5734	6320	7040	7197	7731	8535	9748	10877	11021	11427	11793	12915	12921	14303
18	2739	5735	6321	7041	7198	7732	8536	9749	10878	11022	11428	11794	12916	12922	14304
19	2740	5736	6322	7042	7199	7733	8537	9750	10879	11023	11429	11795	12917	12923	14305
20	2741	5737	6323	7043	7200	7734	8538	9751	10880	11024	11430	11796	12918	12924	14306
21	2742	5738	6324	7044	7201	7735	8539	9752	10881	11025	11431	11797	12919	12925	14307
22	2743	5739	6325	7045	7202	7736	8540	9753	10882	11026	11432	11798	12920	12926	14308
23	2744	5740	6326	7046	7203	7737	8541	9754	10883	11027	11433	11799	12921	12927	14309
24	2745	5741	6327	7047	7204	7738	8542	9755	10884	11028	11434	11800	12922	12928	14310
25	2746	5742	6328	7048	7205	7739	8543	9756	10885	11029	11435	11801	12923	12929	14311
26	2747	5743	6329	7049	7206	7740	8544	9757	10886	11030	11436	11802	12924	12930	14312
27	2748	5744	6330	7050	7207	7741	8545	9758	10887	11031	11437	11803	12925	12931	14313
28	2749	5745	6331	7051	7208	7742	8546	9759	10888	11032	11438	11804	12926	12932	14314
29	2750	5746	6332	7052	7209	7743	8547	9760	10889	11033	11439	11805	12927	12933	14315
30	2751	5747	6333	7053	7210	7744	8548	9761	10890	11034	11440	11806	12928	12934	14316
31	2752	5748	6334	7054	7211	7745	8549	9762	10891	11035	11441	11807	12929	12935	14317
32	2753	5749	6335	7055	7212	7746	8550	9763	10892	11036	11442	11808	12930	12936	14318
33	2754	5750	6336	7056	7213	7747	8551	9764	10893	11037	11443	11809	12931	12937	14319
34	2755	5751	6337	7057	7214	7748	8552	9765	10894	11038	11444	11810	12932	12938	14320
35	2756	5752	6338	7058	7215	7749	8553	9766	10895	11039	11445	11811	12933	12939	14321
36	2757	5753	6339	7059	7216	7750	8554	9767	10896	11040	11446	11812	12934	12940	14322
37	2758	5754	6340	7060	7217	7751	8555	9768	10897	11041	11447	11813	12935	12941	14323
38	2759	5755	6341	7061	7218	7752	8556	9769	10898	11042	11448	11814	12936	12942	14324
39	2760	5756	6342	7062	7219	7753	8557	9770	10899	11043	11449	11815	12937	12943	14325
40	2761	5757	6343	7063	7220	7754	8558	9771	10900	11044	11450	11816	12938	12944	14326
41	2762	5758	6344	7064	7221	7755	8559	9772	10901	11045	11451	11817	12939	12945	14327
42	2763	5759	6345	7065	7222	7756	8560	9773	10902	11046	11452	11818	12940	12946	14328
43	2764	5760	6346	7066	7223	7757	8561	9774	10903	11047	11453	11819	12941	12947	14329
44	2765	5761	6347	7067	7224	7758	8562	9775	10904	11048	11454	11820	12942	12948	14330
45	2766	5762	6348	7068	7225	7759	856								

80 10

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ELIDA

U.S. \$ 100,000,000
12⁷/₈% U.S. Dollar Bonds due 1994

75.20	Dec	77.25	77.50	77.60	
75.30	Nov	77.00	77.25	77.40	
75.40	Oct	76.75	77.00	77.25	+0.25
75.50	Sep	76.50	76.75	77.00	
75.60	Aug	76.25	76.50	76.75	+0.25
75.70	Jul	76.00	76.25	76.50	
75.80	Jun	75.75	76.00	76.25	
75.90	May	75.50	75.75	76.00	
76.00	Apr	75.25	75.50	75.75	
76.10	Mar	75.00	75.25	75.50	
76.20	Feb	74.75	75.00	75.25	
76.30	Jan	74.50	74.75	75.00	
76.40	Dec	74.25	74.50	74.75	
76.50	Nov	74.00	74.25	74.50	
76.60	Oct	73.75	74.00	74.25	
76.70	Sep	73.50	73.75	74.00	
76.80	Aug	73.25	73.50	73.75	
76.90	Jul	73.00	73.25	73.50	
77.00	Jun	72.75	73.00	73.25	
77.10	May	72.50	72.75	73.00	
77.20	Apr	72.25	72.50	72.75	
77.30	Mar	72.00	72.25	72.50	
77.40	Feb	71.75	72.00	72.25	
77.50	Jan	71.50	71.75	72.00	
77.60	Dec	71.25	71.50	71.75	
77.70	Nov	71.00	71.25	71.50	
77.80	Oct	70.75	71.00	71.25	
77.90	Sep	70.50	70.75	71.00	
78.00	Aug	70.25	70.50	70.75	
78.10	Jul	70.00	70.25	70.50	
78.20	Jun	69.75	70.00	70.25	
78.30	May	69.50	69.75	70.00	
78.40	Apr	69.25	69.50	69.75	
78.50	Mar	69.00	69.25	69.50	
78.60	Feb	68.75	69.00	69.25	
78.70	Jan	68.50	68.75	69.00	
78.80	Dec	68.25	68.50	68.75	
78.90	Nov	68.00	68.25	68.50	
79.00	Oct	67.75	68.00	68.25	
79.10	Sep	67.50	67.75	68.00	
79.20	Aug	67.25	67.50	67.75	
79.30	Jul	67.00	67.25	67.50	
79.40	Jun	66.75	67.00	67.25	
79.50	May	66.50	66.75	67.00	
79.60	Apr	66.25	66.50	66.75	
79.70	Mar	66.00	66.25	66.50	
79.80	Feb	65.75	66.00	66.25	
79.90	Jan	65.50	65.75	66.00	
80.00	Dec	65.25	65.50	65.75	
80.10	Nov	65.00	65.25	65.50	
80.20	Oct	64.75	65.00	65.25	
80.30	Sep	64.50	64.75	65.00	
80.40	Aug	64.25	64.50	64.75	
80.50	Jul	64.00	64.25	64.50	
80.60	Jun	63.75	64.00	64.25	
80.70	May	63.50	63.75	64.00	
80.80	Apr	63.25	63.50	63.75	
80.90	Mar	63.00	63.25	63.50	
81.00	Feb	62.75	63.00	63.25	
81.10	Jan	62.50	62.75	63.00	
81.20	Dec	62.25	62.50	62.75	
81.30	Nov	62.00	62.25	62.50	
81.40	Oct	61.75	62.00	62.25	
81.50	Sep	61.50	61.75	62.00	
81.60	Aug	61.25	61.50	61.75	
81.70	Jul	61.00	61.25	61.50	
81.80	Jun	60.75	61.00	61.25	
81.90	May	60.50	60.75	61.00	
82.00	Apr	60.25	60.50	60.75	
82.10	Mar	60.00	60.25	60.50	
82.20	Feb	59.75	60.00	60.25	
82.30	Jan	59.50	59.75	60.00	
82.40	Dec	59.25	59.50	59.75	
82.50	Nov	59.00	59.25	59.50	
82.60	Oct	58.75	59.00	59.25	
82.70	Sep	58.50	58.75	59.00	
82.80	Aug	58.25	58.50	58.75	
82.90	Jul	58.00	58.25	58.50	
83.00	Jun	57.75	58.00	58.25	
83.10	May	57.50	57.75	58.00	
83.20	Apr	57.25	57.50	57.75	
83.30	Mar	57.00	57.25	57.50	
83.40	Feb	56.75	57.00	57.25	
83.50	Jan	56.50	56.75	57.00	
83.60	Dec	56.25	56.50	56.75	
83.70	Nov	56.00	56.25	56.50	
83.80	Oct	55.75	56.00	56.25	
83.90	Sep	55.50	55.75	56.00	
84.00	Aug	55.25	55.50	55.75	
84.10	Jul	55.00	55.25	55.50	
84.20	Jun	54.75	55.00	55.25	
84.30	May	54.50	54.75	55.00	
84.40	Apr	54.25	54.50	54.75	
84.50	Mar	54.00	54.25	54.50	
84.60	Feb	53.75	54.00	54.25	
84.70	Jan	53.50	53.75	54.00	
84.80	Dec	53.25	53.50	53.75	
84.90	Nov	53.00	53.25	53.50	
85.00	Oct	52.75	53.00	53.25	
85.10	Sep	52.50	52.75	53.00	
85.20	Aug	52.25	52.50	52.75	
85.30	Jul	52.00	52.25	52.50	
85.40	Jun	51.75	52.00	52.25	
85.50	May	51.50	51.75	52.00	
85.60	Apr	51.25	51.50	51.75	
85.70	Mar	51.00	51.25	51.50	
85.80	Feb	50.75	51.00	51.25	
85.90	Jan	50.50	50.75	51.00	
86.00	Dec	50.25	50.50	50.75	
86.10	Nov	50.00	50.25	50.50	
86.20	Oct	49.75	50.00	50.25	
86.30	Sep	49.50	49.75	50.00	
86.40	Aug	49.25	49.50	49.75	
86.50	Jul	49.00	49.25	49.50	
86.60	Jun	48.75	49.00	49.25	
86.70	May	48.50	48.75	49.00	
86.80	Apr	48.25	48.50	48.75	
86.90	Mar	48.00	48.25	48.50	
87.00	Feb	47.75	48.00	48.25	
87.10	Jan	47.50	47.75	48.00	
87.20	Dec	47.25	47.50	47.75	
87.30	Nov	47.00	47.25	47.50	
87.40	Oct	46.75	47.00	47.25	
87.50	Sep	46.50	46.75	47.00	
87.60	Aug	46.25	46.50	46.75	
87.70	Jul	46.00	46.25	46.50	
87.80	Jun	45.75	46.00	46.25	
87.90	May	45.50	45.75	46.00	
88.00	Apr	45.25	45.50	45.75	
88.10	Mar	45.00	45.25	45.50	
88.20	Feb	44.75	45.00	45.25	
88.30	Jan	44.50	44.75	45.00	
88.40	Dec	44.25	44.50	44.75	
88.50	Nov	44.00	44.25	44.50	
88.60	Oct	43.75	44.00	44.25	
88.70	Sep	43.50	43.75	44.00	
88.80	Aug	43.25	43.50	43.75	
88.90	Jul	43.00	43.25	43.50	
89.00	Jun	42.75	43.00	43.25	
89.10	May	42.50	42.75	43.00	
89.20	Apr	42.25	42.50	42.75	
89.30	Mar	42.00	42.25	42.50	
89.40	Feb	41.75	42.00	42.25	
89.50	Jan	41.50	41.75	42.00	
89.60	Dec	41.25	41.50	41.75	
89.70	Nov	41.00	41.25	41.50	
89.80	Oct	40.75	41.00	41.25	
89.90	Sep	40.50	40.75	41.00	
90.00	Aug	40.25	40.50	40.75	
90.10	Jul	40.00	40.25	40.50	
90.20	Jun	39.75	40.00	40.25	
90.30	May	39.50	39.75	40.00	
90.40	Apr	39.25	39.50	39.75	
90.50	Mar	39.00	39.25	39.50	
90.60	Feb	38.75	39.00	39.25	
90.70	Jan	38.50	38.75	39.00	
90.80	Dec	38.25	38.50	38.75	
90.90	Nov	38.00	38.25	38.50	
91.00	Oct	37.75	38.00	38.25	
91.10	Sep	37.50	37.75	38.00	
91.20	Aug	37.25	37.50	37.75	
91.30	Jul	37.00	37.25	37.50	
91.40	Jun	36.75	37.00	37.25	
91.50	May	36.50	36.75	37.00	
91.60	Apr	36.25	36.50	36.75	
91.70	Mar	36.00	36.25	36.50	
91.80	Feb	35.75	36.00	36.25	
91.90	Jan	35.50	35.75	36.00	
92.00	Dec	35.25	35.50	35.75	
92.10	Nov	35.00	35.25	35.50	
92.20	Oct	34.75	35.00	35.25	
92.30	Sep	34.50	34.75	35.00	
92.40	Aug	34.25	34.50	34.75	
92.50	Jul	34.00	34.25	34.50	
92.60	Jun	33.75	34.00	34.25	
92.70	May	33.50	33.75	34.00	
92.80	Apr	33.25	33.50	33.75	
92.90	Mar	33.00	33.25	33.50	
93.00	Feb	32.75	33.00	33.25	
93.10	Jan	32.50	32.75	33.00	
93.20	Dec	32.25	32.50	32.75	
93.30	Nov	32.00	32.25	32.50	
93.40	Oct	31.75	32.00	32.25	
93.50	Sep	31.50	31.75	32.00	
93.60	Aug	31.25	31.50	31.75	
93.70	Jul	31.00	31.25	31.50	
93.80	Jun	30.75	31.00	31.25	
93.90	May	30.50	30.75	31.00	
94.00	Apr	30.25	30.50	30.75	
94.10	Mar	30.00	30.25	30.50	
94.20	Feb	29.75	30.00	30.25	
94.30	Jan	29.50	29.75	30.00	
94.40	Dec	29.25	29.50	29.75	
94.50	Nov	29.00	29.25	29.50	
94.60	Oct	28.75	29.00	29.25	
94.70	Sep	28.50	28.75	29.00	
94.80	Aug	28.25	28.50	28.75	
94.90	Jul	28.00	28.25	28.50	
95.00	Jun	27.75	28.00	28.25	
95.10	May	27.50	27.75	28.00	
95.20	Apr	27.25	27.50	27.75	
95.30	Mar	27.00	27.25	27.50	
95.40	Feb	26.75	27.00	27.25	
95.50	Jan	26.50	26.75	27.00	
95.60	Dec	26.25	26.50	26.75	
95.70	Nov	26.00	26.25	26.50	
95.80	Oct	25.75	26.00	26.25	
95.90	Sep	25.50	25.75	26.00	
96.00	Aug	25.25	25.50	25.75	
96.10	Jul	25.00	25.25	25.50	
96.20	Jun	24.75	25.00	25.25	
96.30	May	24.50	24.75	25.00	
96.40	Apr	24.25	24.50	24.75	
96.50	Mar	24.00	24.25	24.50	
96.60	Feb	23.75	24.00	24.25	
96.70	Jan	23.50	23.75	24.00	
96.80	Dec	23.25	23.50	23.75	
96.90	Nov	23.00	23.25	23.50	
97.00	Oct	22.75	23.00	23.25	
97.10	Sep	22.50	22.75	23.00	
97.20	Aug	22.25	22.50	22.75	
97.30	Jul	22.00	22.25	22.50	
97.40	Jun	21.75	22.00	22.25	
97.50	May	21.50	21.75	22.00	
97.60	Apr	21.25	21.50	21.75	
97.70	Mar	21.00	21.25	21.50	
97.80	Feb	20.75	21.00	21.25	
97.90	Jan	20.50	20.75	21.00	
98.00	Dec	20.25	20.50	20.75	
98					

London Comm

April 25				
Flourish in sterling per metric ton				
Gosalt in U.S. dollars per metric ton				
	High	Low	Close	
SUGAR				
May	120.00	120.00	117.20	120.00
	5 lots of 50 tons			
COCOA				
May	1,910	1,855	1,885	1,891
July	1,725	1,700	1,705	1,707
Sept	1,710	1,685	1,690	1,692
Dec	1,825	1,800	1,807	1,808
Mar	1,760	1,735	1,740	1,742
May	1,795	1,780	1,787	1,791
July	N.T.	N.T.	1,780	1,810
	7,000 lots of 10 tons			
COFFEE				
May	2,025	2,055	2,055	2,055
July	2,072	2,054	2,054	2,058
Sept	2,054	2,042	2,042	2,044
Nov	2,013	1,990	1,995	2,002
Jan	1,994	1,983	1,984	1,986

5-2 3,480 lots of 5 tons.

GASOLIN				
23	Apr	246.50	245.00	244.00
24	May	246.50	245.00	245.00
25	Jun	243.25	241.00	241.25
26	Jul	243.00	242.00	243.00
27	Aug	243.25	244.25	245.25
28	Sep	247.75	246.75	245.25
29	Oct	247.75	246.75	245.25
30	Nov	250.00	250.00	247.75
31	Dec	N.T.	N.T.	247.00
32	Jan	253.00	253.00	247.00
33		1.344	lots of 100 tons	254.25
GOLD				
34	Apr	N.T.	N.T.	282.50
35	May	N.T.	N.T.	284.00
36	Jun	357.20	360.10	357.70
37	Jul	357.20	360.10	357.70
38	Aug	393.90	393.90	394.30
39	Sep	N.T.	N.T.	400.00
40	Oct	N.T.	N.T.	407.00
41	Nov	N.T.	N.T.	410.00
42	Dec	N.T.	N.T.	414.00
43		300	lots of 100 trav oz	

NEW HIGHS 6

Age	Age	Age	Age
10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20
21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29
30	30	30	30
31	31	31	31
32	32	32	32
33	33	33	33
34	34	34	34
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36	36	36	36
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42	42	42	42
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44	44	44	44
45	45	45	45
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100	100	100	100

Gulf Ruler Visits Nairobi
United Press International
NAIROBI — Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al-Nahyan, president of the United Arab Emirates, arrived Wednesday at the start of a three-day visit to Kenya.

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London Comm

April 25				
Flourish in sterling per metric ton				
Gosalt in U.S. dollars per metric ton				
	High	Low	Close	
SUGAR				
May	120.00	120.00	117.20	120.00
	5 lots of 50 tons			
COCOA				
May	1,910	1,855	1,885	1,891
July	1,725	1,700	1,705	1,707
Sept	1,710	1,685	1,690	1,692
Dec	1,825	1,800	1,807	1,808
Mar	1,760	1,735	1,740	1,742
May	1,795	1,780	1,787	1,791
July	N.T.	N.T.	1,780	1,810
	7,000 lots of 10 tons			
COFFEE				
May	2,025	2,055	2,055	2,055
July	2,072	2,055	2,055	2,055
Sept	2,055	2,042	2,042	2,044
Nov	2,013	1,990	1,995	2,000
Jan	1,994	1,983	1,984	1,986

5-2 3,480 lots of 5 tons.

GASOLIN				
23	Apr	246.50	245.00	244.00
24	May	246.50	245.00	245.00
25	Jun	243.25	241.00	241.25
26	Jul	243.00	242.00	243.00
27	Aug	243.25	244.25	245.25
28	Sep	247.75	246.75	245.25
29	Oct	247.75	246.75	245.25
30	Nov	250.00	250.00	247.75
31	Dec	N.T.	N.T.	247.00
32	Jan	253.00	253.00	247.00
33		1.344	lots of 100 tons	254.25
GOLD				
34	Apr	N.T.	N.T.	282.50
35	May	N.T.	N.T.	284.00
36	Jun	357.20	360.10	357.70
37	Jul	357.20	360.10	357.70
38	Aug	393.90	393.90	394.30
39	Sep	N.T.	N.T.	400.00
40	Oct	N.T.	N.T.	407.00
41	Nov	N.T.	N.T.	410.00
42	Dec	N.T.	N.T.	414.00
43		300	lots of 100 trav oz	

NEW HIGHS 6

Age	Age	Age	Age
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1	POE 4.0/13	PLD 4.7/31	PLD 4.7/31
2	Rev A/304	Russell 5	SD 4.0/13
3	SD 4.0/13	Sunni 1.5	Ton 4.0/13
4	TelEd 4.2/13	TelEd 4.2/13	TelEd 4.2/13

5. Other _____

Figure 1. Schematic representation of the experimental design. The subjects were divided into two groups: the control group (CG) and the experimental group (EG). The CG was divided into two subgroups: the control group (CG) and the control group (CG). The EG was divided into two subgroups: the experimental group (EG) and the experimental group (EG). The CG was divided into two subgroups: the control group (CG) and the control group (CG). The EG was divided into two subgroups: the experimental group (EG) and the experimental group (EG).

Gold Options		Last Sale		Settle	
Symbol	Contract	Price	Volume	Price	Volume
GLD	100	140.00	100	140.00	100
GLD	200	140.00	100	140.00	100
GLD	300	140.00	100	140.00	100
GLD	400	140.00	100	140.00	100
GLD	500	140.00	100	140.00	100
GLD	600	140.00	100	140.00	100
GLD	700	140.00	100	140.00	100
GLD	800	140.00	100	140.00	100
GLD	900	140.00	100	140.00	100
GLD	1000	140.00	100	140.00	100

Valerus White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc,
1211 Geneva 4, Switzerland
Tel. 022/21 11 00 Telex 230 909

previous
\$1.00 f
\$8.70

Schlumberger

ADMINISTRATIVE CENTER
VANUATU BANKING CO. LTD.
AND THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

1. 1983
2. 1984

Elsevier - NDU - N.V.

244.75
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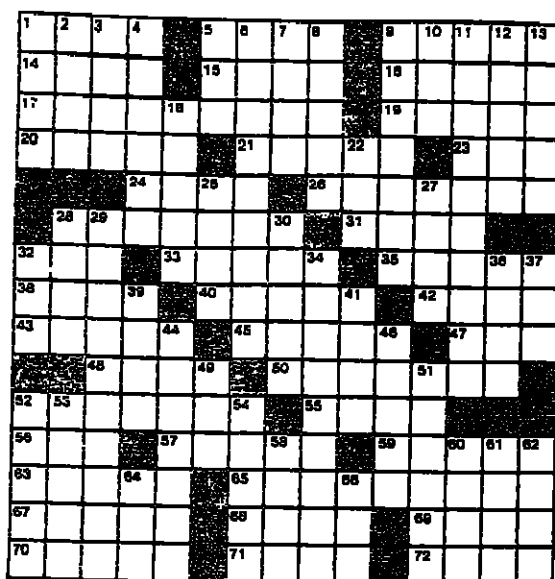
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en Truochkaning
Wijnhaven 25
3011 WK Rotterdam
The Netherlands

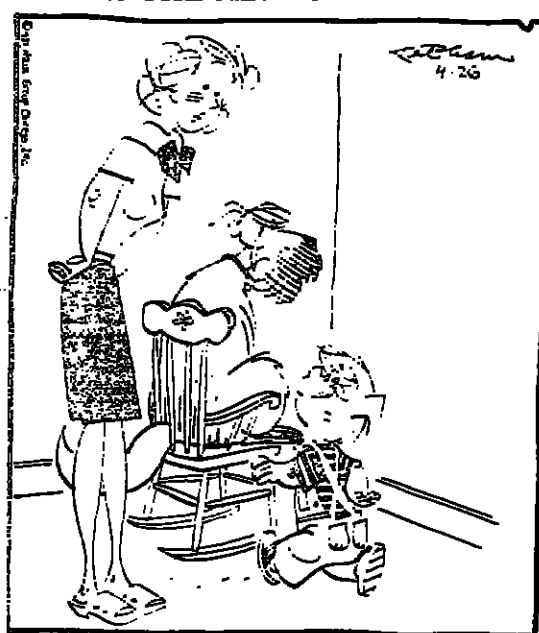
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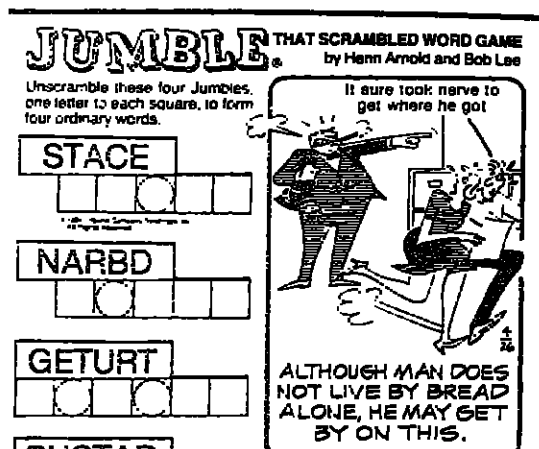
- ACROSS**
- 1 Streamed up
 - 2 Regarding
 - 3 Father of Leah and Rachel
 - 4 Seed cover
 - 5 Photocopy, for short
 - 6 Rich or Dunne
 - 7 Indoor convertible, sometimes
 - 8 Consumers' advocate
 - 9 Where Bowie fell, with "The Contender"
 - 10 Shakespeare
 - 11 Crazy
 - 12 Nettles
 - 13 Hart's or Hammerstein's partner
 - 14 Forbear
 - 15 Inverse of a knit stitch
 - 16 Snap
 - 17 Sir Edward, the composer
 - 18 Blanche
 - 19 A Mussolini
 - 20 Wrath
 - 21 Wonderland
 - 22 Verso's opposite
 - 23 "Rue"
 - 24 Anderson of TV's WKRP
 - 25 Authorize
- DOWN**
- 1 Resumes discussion
 - 2 me
 - 3 Part of i.e.
 - 4 Chicago
 - 5 Up (baffled)
 - 6 Social standards
 - 7 "We happy life"
 - 8 Horace
 - 9 Christie for
 - 10 Run in neural
 - 11 Elia product
 - 12 Hankering
 - 13 off (uncensored)
 - 14 Actress
 - 15 Thompson
 - 16 Nuncupative
 - 17 Palermo
 - 18 Tropical resin
 - 19 Egyptian viper
 - 20 The Little Colonel
 - 21 Weight allowance
 - 22 Aquatic mammal
 - 23 On a queue
 - 24 Macaw
 - 25 Associates
 - 26 Lend
 - 27 (thead)
 - 28 Cousins
 - 29 contend
 - 30 Direction for Pedro
 - 31 Cut off
 - 32 Black cage bird, in Agra
 - 33 Alum
 - 34 Hamilton, to Gen.
 - 35 Washington Blankets and
 - 36 Conrad of the
 - 37 Part of m.p.h.
 - 38 "Wounded Bunkie" sculptor
 - 39 Adams of
 - 40 Kingdon, Pa.
 - 41 Kind of watch
 - 42 On the summit
 - 43 Carry of baseball
 - 44 Have (speak up)
 - 45 Psalm word
 - 46 Banking abbr.
 - 47 Blockhead
 - 48 The Little Colonel
 - 49 Simon of the Met
 - 50 Foolish
 - 51 Big blow
 - 52 Lay at anchor
 - 53 Perry's creator
 - 54 out
 - 55 (scrimped)
 - 56 Orel's river
 - 57 Where it's
 - 58 contend

New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

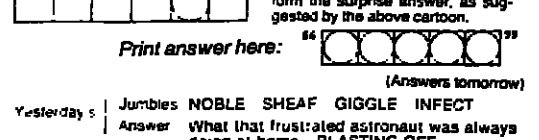
DENNIS THE MENACE



"HE'S TAKIN' MY PLACE. I HAD TO GO TO THE BATHROOM."



"HE'S TAKIN' MY PLACE. I HAD TO GO TO THE BATHROOM."



"HE'S TAKIN' MY PLACE. I HAD TO GO TO THE BATHROOM."

"HE'S TAKIN' MY PLACE. I HAD TO GO TO THE BATHROOM."

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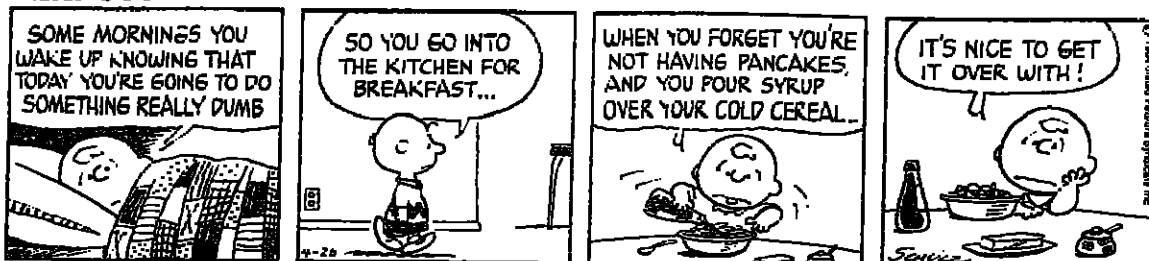
"HE'S TAKIN' MY PLACE. I HAD TO GO TO THE BATHROOM."

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"HE'S TAKIN' MY PLACE. I HAD TO GO TO THE BATHROOM."

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PEANUTS



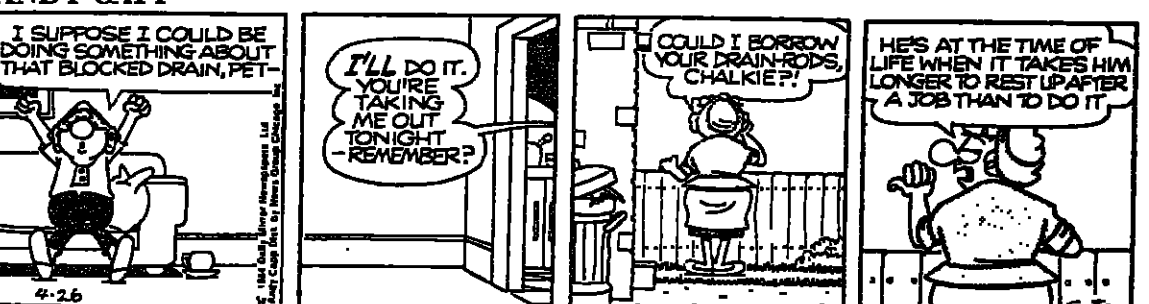
BLONDIE



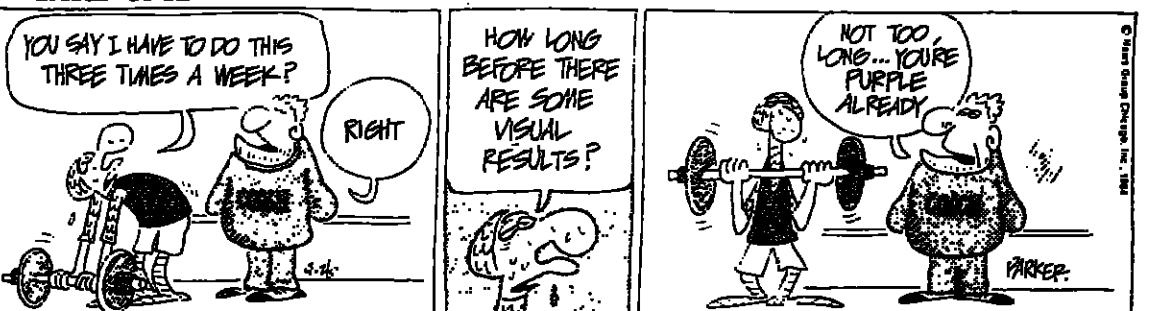
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



Canadian Stock Markets

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$

Toronto				High Low Close Chgs			
341 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1950 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
342 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1951 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
343 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1952 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
344 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1953 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
345 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1954 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
346 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1955 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
347 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1956 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
348 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1957 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
349 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1958 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
350 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1959 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
351 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1960 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
352 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1961 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
353 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1962 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
354 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1963 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
355 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1964 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
356 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1965 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
357 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1966 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
358 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1967 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
359 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1968 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
360 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1969 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
361 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1970 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
362 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1971 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
363 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1972 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
364 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1973 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
365 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1974 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
366 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1975 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
367 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1976 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
368 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1977 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
369 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1978 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
370 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1979 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
371 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1980 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
372 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1981 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
373 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1982 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
374 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1983 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
375 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1984 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
376 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1985 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
377 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1986 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
378 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1987 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
379 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1988 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
380 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1989 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
381 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1990 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
382 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1991 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
383 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1992 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
384 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1993 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
385 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1994 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
386 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1995 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
387 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1996 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
388 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1997 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
389 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1998 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
390 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1999 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
391 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	2000 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
392 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	2001 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
393 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	2002 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
394 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	2003 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
395 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	2004 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
396 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	2005 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
397 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	2006 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
398 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	2007 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
399 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	2008 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
400 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	2009 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
401 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	2010 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
402 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	2011 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
403 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	2012 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
404 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	2013 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
405 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	2014 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
406 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	2015 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
407 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	2016 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
408 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	2017 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
409 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	2018 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
410 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	2019 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
411 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	2020 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
412 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	2021 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
413 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	2022 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
414 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	2023 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
415 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	2024 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
416 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	2025 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
417 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	2026 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
418 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	2027 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
419 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	2028 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
420 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	2029 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
421 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	2030 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
422 Abitibi	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	2031 Lac Minerals	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1

